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SOCIAL SCIENCES

MAY - JUNE 1960

POLICE

THE JOURNAL COVERING THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

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CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

Edward E. Dougherty
PURSUIT DRIVING

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LET'S START A POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM

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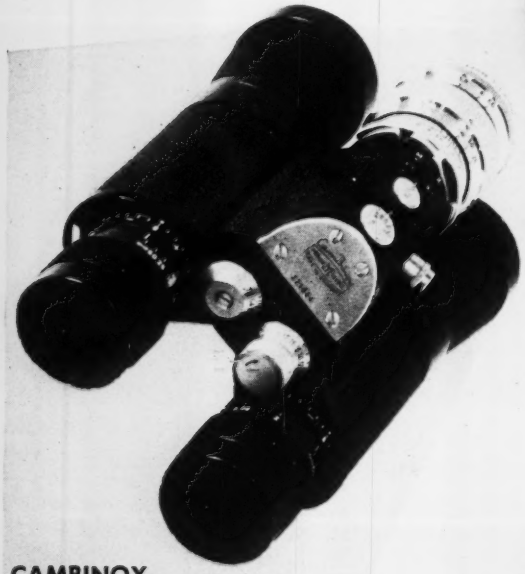

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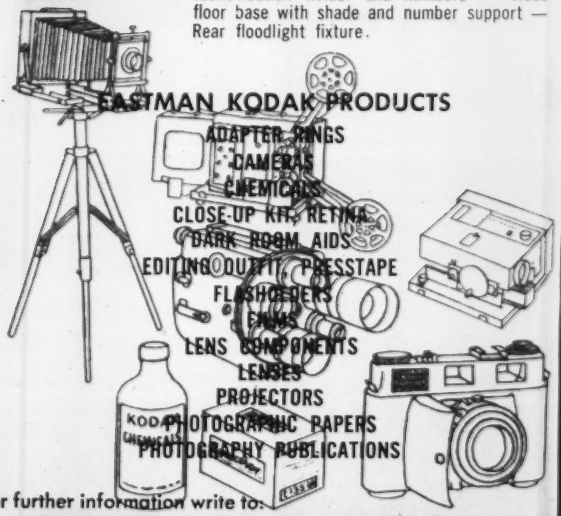

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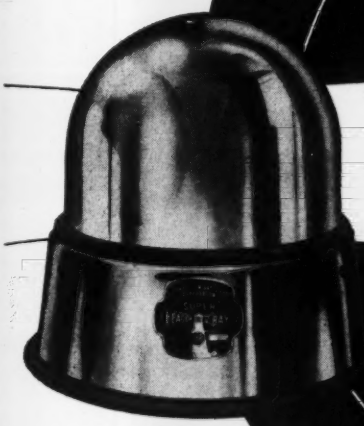

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The Universal Language

By Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Lt. Col. Scott entered police service in 1936 with the Wichita, Kansas Police Dept. He held the rank of Captain with the San Antonio Dept. and accepted a Regular Army commission in the Military Police Corps in 1947. His military assignments have included the responsibility as Chief of Criminal Investigation, Philippine Ryukus Command; Air Staff Provost Marshal, Thirteenth Air Force; Provost Marshal, New York Area; Commanding Officer 6th Military Police (Criminal Investigation, Central Detachment, Hq., U. S. Army, Europe; Provost Marshal, Desert Rock VII and VII, Desert Rock, Nevada, and Provost Marshal, 5th Infantry Division. He is currently Director of the Military Science Department, U. S. Army Security Agency School at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Colonel Scott is the author of LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR now on the Thomas press and soon to be released.*

MANY of our citizens seem to think that any foreign language is some sort of jargon used by the less fortunate people of any other country where ever there happens to be fewer tail fins but more operas. Actually language doesn't have to be spoken or written or sung to be understood. The most universal language of all is translated by the arm and hand signals of the traffic officers of every country. In fact, our diplomats and researchers could well take some good advice from the old world peoples who have always realized that to know the temper and the feeling of a nation is to know their police.

This is comparatively easy for those of us who are police officers or ex-policemen but even then it can come upon us kind of unexpected like as it did to me in Rome a few years ago.

Address: Lt. Col. Clifford L. Scott, Dept. of Military Science, U. S. Army Security Agency School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

I was lost in, of all places, the middle of the city right at the Piazza Venezia near the beautiful Vittoriano monument that the GI's called the wedding cake. A traffic officer in his resplendent white uniform sensed my confusion and climbed off his pedestal, and walked over with a big smile. "I have relations in America," he said with halting English liberally sprinkled with Italian. "One in California to make wine and one in Pennsylvania to make iron and two in New Orleans to make fish—I visit them last year. —You are lost yes? —But may I be of service?"

His traffic seemed to understand and somehow went right on any way and he only smiled. "Who should be so foolish as to be impatient in such a beautiful city?" he said and I think he was right.

We got our directions along with a lot of free tourist advice and my wife in shorts got most of the attention. We had several bottles of Italian wine in the back seat which he commented on as to its age, flavor, temperature for serving and general excellence, so we opened one and made a test and put the cork back in and then he asked a question that has bothered me ever since.

"Why do all your polizia give different traffic signals?" he said. "Each city is more confusing than the last. Is it because you Americans want to be different? And you are always in such a big fretta—how do you say it?—big rush I think."

I got to wondering about our lack of uniformity in signals and signs and uniforms and the more I thought about it the more apparent it became.

Maybe it's the many languages compressed together on one continent that makes conformity and simplicity necessary over there.

But almost any one can easily understand the arm and hand signals of the German Polizei, the English Bobby, the French Gendarme, or the Tokyio traffic officer regardless of language or custom.

When I returned to the States I drove across country a couple of times to different assignments by different routes and I sort of catalogued the various arm and hand signals I saw along the way. Here they are in priority of distastefulness.

THE NAVEL-FANNER

He seems to be hiding something there, in his navel—something quite hot I think for he fans that area periodically to direct left turns, right turns, stop, go, or what have you. He alternates hands now and then but the people who can't see his belly have no idea what he is doing. This kind is usually grouchy, impolite, and bored with life.

THE HELICOPTER

He always wanted to fly a rotary-wing aircraft and he practices constantly by wild arm waving. He usually has traffic all snarled up while all the pigeons eye him with admiring glances.

→

(Upper) A civilian motorist receives instructions from an MP at Fort Gordon, Georgia.

(Center) Thorough training in the use of arm and hand signals is a firm prerequisite to the efficient direction of traffic.

(Lower) An MP receives instruction in the use of proper arm and hand signals.

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"Pass On" . . . is the sign of the Main Gate sentry, PFC Donald Jopp (Dumont, N.J.) Military Policeman of the Ft. Devens, Detachment.

THE FINGER TWITCHER

His mother wanted him to be a doctor and he never got over it. He has that gleam in his eye as he looks serenely at the drivers while majestically reaching out his arm to crook that index finger which he imagines is encased in a rubber glove. This would be the doctor who gives those over forty annual physicals I suppose.

SPORTSMAN

This one wanted to be a basketball referee — practices blowing that whistle all the time — claims he can "talk to the people" with it. There are always pieces of red and amber and clear glass in his intersection. They are the remnants of tail-lights and headlights from cars whose drivers he "talked-to."

THE PHILOSOPHER

He never gets to open his mouth at home so he takes it out on the motorists. —His favorite advice is "Get your head out of your ***." He was kicked out of public school for not shaving—4th grade that is and shows it too.

THE CAFFEIN KID

This guy just can't get enough of that wonderful stuff. Leaves his post for a cup now and then in rush periods. Lets traffic go to hell. Claims to have a bad stomach. He is sometimes known as slim or shaky or fatso.

TOWN MARSHAL

TV's most loyal Western fan. Wears his gun down around his knees. Always seems ready to meet the bad guy or the buffalo hunter or the trail herd. He sometimes has his cap on straight and usually lets the sideburns grow and enjoys smoking on duty.

CONCLUSION

I'm sure we all recognize these men. But what else can we expect? —Some of these antics are actually prescribed for these officers.

It seems that some sort of standard system could be followed nationwide in both arm and hand signals and traffic signs.

The Military Police use a standard, very efficient, and easily recognized, but somewhat slow system that was designed to handle not only normal traffic but vehicular movement under combat conditions including blackout.

The German system is my choice for recognition, efficiency, and safety but there are many points in favor of the French, British, Italian, Swedish, Spanish, and Japanese systems too.

I am afraid that I must agree somewhat with the Carabiniere who just couldn't understand the American "system" or why anyone would want to hurry in his beautiful city.

***

The 'Art' of Law Enforcement

By Jack H. Moffett

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two unusual articles by Mr. Moffett, concerning the role of the artist in modern police service. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

IN the first article we dealt with the myriad of projects that the Staff Artist performs. In this article we would like to single out probably the most interesting aspect of the job — that of composite drawings. It is the most interesting for the simple fact that this is as close as the Artist can come to the down-to-earth business of apprehending criminals. Here he can give the detective a tangible tool with which to work in trying to identify a suspect.

As a Composite Artist the Staff Artist assumes a new role. He must be a modern Jekyll and Hyde, complete with split-personality, for he actually must become a combination of scientist and artist.

It might be well to establish the difference between a scientist and an artist: the scientist attempts to discover truth by carefully controlled observation; the artist, however, seeks not so much to discover truth as to express it in a creative manner. The scientist sets out to test the truth of a clearly stated hypothesis; he devises a systematic and unbiased method of collecting and analyzing data bearing on this hypothesis. Finally, he draws his conclusions from these observations, and limits his assertions strictly to what the data clearly shows. The artist, however, projects himself into his work; he applies a sensitive and creative imagination to his observation until he has conceived a design which embodies the true essence of the thing he has observed or felt, and which is expressed in an effective pattern. He then applies his artistic skill in molding the raw material with which he works into a complete expression of that design.

The job of Staff Artist employs both of these methods — the scientific and the artistic. This is especially true when it comes to Composite Drawings. This is a good time to explain the term "Composite Drawing", for those who may have some misconceptions regarding it. Simply speaking, a composite drawing is composed of the many versions of descriptions offered by witnesses or victims. These varied descriptions are actually composed into one . . . a composite of one.

Witnesses, or victims, are always heard separately. Naturally, the sooner the Artist can work with the victims after the commission of the crime the better. Each is allowed to have his say, in his or her own words, before the more comprehensive questioning is begun. A great deal can be learned by simply listening. Thus it is possible to select in advance the type of thing each witness remembers best, and what aspects of these features are worth concentrating upon. The general questioning includes such questions as to age, height, weight, racial origin, speech, expression, attitude, grooming, blemishes, any outstanding features, whether they saw the suspect up close, at a distance, profile, three-quarter view or full-face, and if the suspect reminds them of anyone they may know. Finally the intensive questioning is begun, and the pencil marks try to correspond to the answers.

A major pitfall has to be avoided in making drawings of this sort. One must be constantly on the alert to avoid projecting preconceived ideas into his art. It is quite easy to see what we *expect* to see. While the artist cannot entirely divorce himself from this inclination, he can (and must!) guard against allowing his judgment to be swayed by this tendency.

To a very large extent, this is the method used by most of the experts in the specialized field of composite drawings of suspects. But the fact that a great many people say a thing is true does not make it so, and even experts can be wrong in their opinions. Nevertheless, when there is a substantial agreement on the truth of a principle among those who have devoted careful study to it, or when those who have used a given method agree to its value, there is at least a strong presumption that they are right.

In going back to the avoidance of interjecting the artist's own ideas into the drawing, it must be realized that there *are* other times when this is absolutely necessary. A line of questioning may have reference to the suspect's ears and about the only definite conclusion that the victim or witness may have is, "Yes, I think he had two of them." Here the artist must fit ears to the head that generally "go along" with the rest of the face. Study of facial types and basic anatomy shows that certain types of features go with certain types of facts and so it is with this generalized conclusion that the

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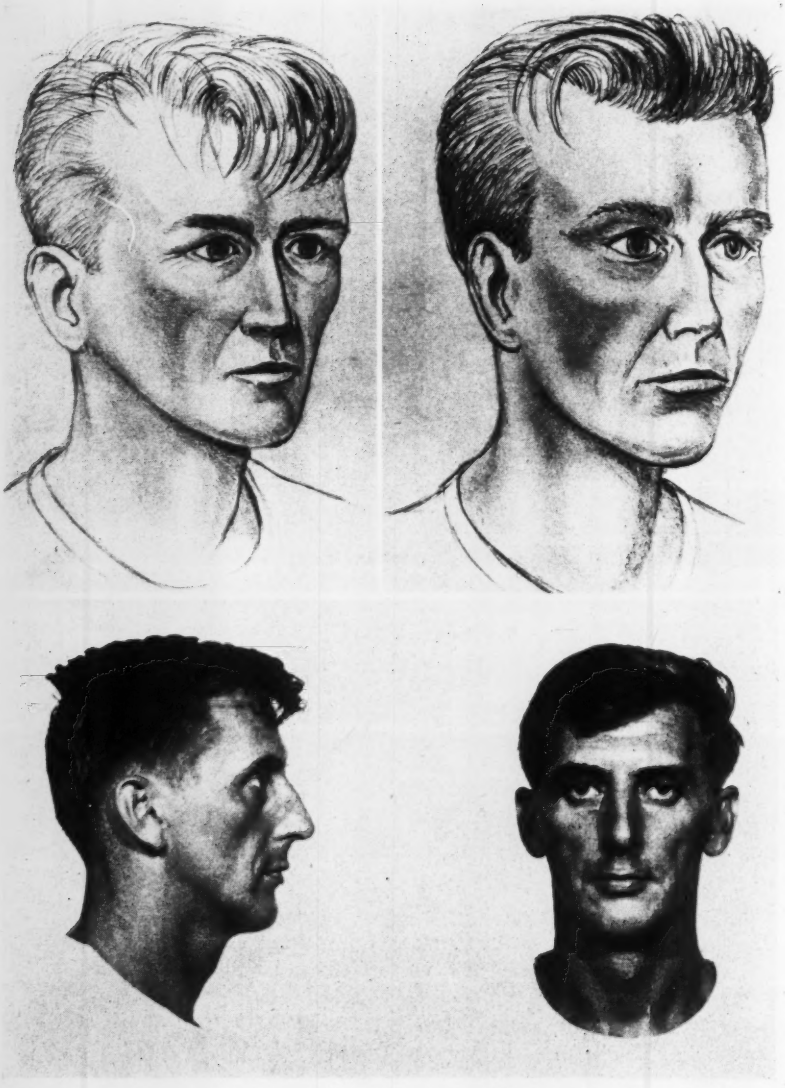


Drawing on left described by female victim, one on right by male victim.

Offense: Rape, Robbery, Auto Theft, Kidnapping, ADW.

Two victims left a cafe late at night, got into car parked in a wide center strip dividing a main thoroughfare. Suspect was in back seat. With gun, forced male victim, after taping him up, into trunk of car, raped female victim, then released male victim from trunk of car and forced him to drive all three of them to mountainous area, where he tied both victims up, again raped female, and knocked both unconscious with large rock, stole their money, and their auto, which was later recovered in Los Angeles. Drawings were made separately at two different hospitals where victims were treated for about a week each. Suspect, approximately 1 week later was stopped for an Auto moving violation and was recognized from mug drawing on officers' ready room bulletin board. Suspect, an ex-con, now in custody Calif. State Prison.

artist draws "his" ears where the victim's memory goes blank.

Our interest in the face begins at a very early age, when as infants we learn to read the expression on our mother's face. Thereafter, our ability to understand and judge its expression grows rapidly. In children's drawings for example, the face is always very important. The rest of the body doesn't seem to matter much. A stick-like frame with a large moon-like face is the way most children represent a man.

So it is with the composite Drawing. The intensive questioning mentioned earlier comprises a group of questions on each part of the face. For example, there may be as many as a dozen questions on the nose. For a witness to say that the suspect had a "very large" nose really tells us nothing. The shape of the nose varies considerably with each individual. If a likeness is to be achieved, the shape of the nose should be carefully planned, since it is the dominant feature of the face. Together with the eyes and the mouth, it is responsible for the character of the entire face. Questions like these help the witness to recall many points they may have overlooked: Were the nostrils large? How about the space between the nose and the upper lip? Were the planes of the nose seemingly chiseled or were they smooth? Was the bridge of the nose wide or thin? Did the eyebrows come together above the nose, or was there a noticeable space? And so on for every other part of the face — the cheeks (which often provide a lot of character to the face), the chin, the jawline, the hair-line.

The location of the interview is usually at a Sheriff's Station, at a Police Station (when a city will request the Sheriff's Office for technical assistance on a case) or in a victim's home. During the separate sessions (when more than one witness or victim is involved) one gets a feeling about which person is the better witness by the speed of response to questioning, the firmness with which he makes statements, and by how critical he is of the drawing. The latter point is of the utmost importance. One must not allow the witness to be fearful of making adverse remarks about the drawing. The opposite is to be encouraged!

Here again is an example of where the Staff Artist is more scientific than artistic. He is not interested in compliments, but results! Nor is

Offense: Armed Robbery (Bank)

Drawing was first made after a bank job in one city. Approximately 10 days later in a city no more than 3 miles away, another with the same M.O. is broadcast as in progress, with the description of the suspect given, immediately tying it in with the prior job. An alert police officer in a third (and neighboring city), hearing the broadcast, set up a watch on what he figured a good avenue of escape, and, by chance, the Bandit literally "drove into his arms". As yet, not in State prison, but in custody.

he interested in how messy the drawing may become due to repeated erasures, or if the drawing has Rembrandt lighting and is artistically ready to be hung in a gallery . . . He wants something that will help in solving a crime. And again, the drawing will be of little help if a witness is reluctant to criticize "such a fine drawing." We find that occasionally a witness is awe-struck by this type of "magic" and will never criticize the work.

The first thing that goes down on paper is it. These drawings usually find their way to the waste paper basket.

The erasure works wonders. Nose too wide? A little off here, a bit off there . . . how's that? Better?

The calls for Composite Drawings come mostly from our Detective Division, which includes the Homicide and Robbery Details. Rape cases are generally handled at the Station level by the Adult Detectives at each station. Occasionally a request comes from the F. B. I. for a bank robbery or kidnap. Others are requested from outlying, small police departments who are not equipped with a force of technicians as is the Sheriff's Department. Of any twenty-five cases involving the use of Composite drawings, about 13 would be for rape, 9 for armed robbery and the rest for murder, kidnap, child molestation and other Part I offenses.

One of the most interesting cases with Composites began in July 1957 and is still an "open case." On a July night of that year, a suspect approached four teenagers parked in a lonely section of the Southwestern part of Los Angeles. He robbed them, tied up the two boys, raped one of the girls, stole their car, and later shot and killed two police officers who had stopped him for a routine traffic violation.

In all there were seven witnesses to various portions of the suspect's activities. This meant seven witnesses to start with. One drawing was made from the description given by one of the young men. This particular drawing is one that made the press to some great extent. However, while a second drawing was being drawn from the description of one of the girls, a hot radio call flashed as to the whereabouts of the suspect and everyone left the scene, with the exception of one news-fotog, who took a picture of the second drawing. This second drawing never made the press, but found its way to the photo morgue. Some months later, as the case had gone cold, an officer investigating the case discovered this second drawing, surprised at not having seen it before. This office was then contacted in the matter of seeing if a composite, representing an average appearance of all seven witnesses could not be made. To begin with, an average drawing was made from the "mug shots" of several suspects, who had been picked up, checked out and released. In addition, we added our own average from those drawings that were felt to be from the most critical witnesses. A few more were added to the list in the months of tedious investigations, questions and eliminations.

Eventually thirteen drawings were made! These were placed before each witness separately, lettered A through M, and a choice was made for their first, second and third preferences. Each choice had a point value, and after all seven persons had completed their choices, three drawings stood out strongly. (It was interesting to find one witness selecting his own drawing as a third choice.) Of these, a fourteenth (and to this date, the final) composite was made. A feeling that it is as "right" as it can get now prevails. This final drawing may be now on a supplemental flyer, and though it is still an unsolved case, the leads continue to flow in. A lot of work, but it may be fruitful some day. At any rate, it has been a part of the struggle against a common enemy.

There have been cases where the questioning of the victim or witness was not necessary to make a Composite. Over a year ago, a particular area was having a number of rapes, all with the identical "MO." One of the victims stated that the suspect looked almost exactly like

Offense: Rape, ADW. Suspect had several rapes with almost identical M.O. to his "credit". Used a pick-up truck on most occasions, followed lone women in cars into lonely deserted areas. At stop signals would manage to bump their cars with his bumper. Both parties would get out to examine damage, at which time suspect would force victims to weeded area or fields and commit rape. Finally caught, by using his own station wagon, in which victim noticed a radio-telephone. Telephone Co. records led to the right man. Now in custody California State Prison. Drawing made from a "live" look-alike. Victim's daughter attended a dancing school, where another child's father reminded victim of the suspect. This man volunteered to "pose" as the suspect in order to make the drawing.

the father of a young girl who attended the same dancing school as did the victim's young daughter. It was a simple matter to contact this man through the school, and fortunately he offered to help us. We went to his home where he posed for a drawing. The victim, upon seeing the drawing, was able to offer a few minor changes. A comparison of this drawing with the culprit, who was eventually captured, is shown in one of the accompanying sets of drawings and mugs.

The percentage of arrests as the result of these drawings is too intangible a figure to quote with any degree of accuracy. Too many of the drawings are made for other agencies, and often are not heard from, one way or the other, as to the drawing's success. There have been cases where an officer has stopped someone for a traffic violation, only to discover that the driver matched the drawing of a recent robbery suspect. The accompanying illustrations point out a few of the successes in this field.

It might be reasonable to conclude that about half of the Composite Drawings made have been either a direct or indirect aid in the eventual arrest of a suspect. Their accuracy (in comparing the suspect with the drawing) ranges from a "direct hit" or exact likeness to a completely different one. Often, a victim misjudging the suspect's weight by thirty pounds is sufficient to throw the drawing way off.

Like the scientist and the artist, success is a welcome part of the processes involved in making Composite Drawings; failures are part of the game as well. ★★★

Oklahoma Steps Up Police Training Tempo

Up to press time, eighty-five applications from twelve states had been accepted for the Seventh Annual Southwest Homicide Investigation Seminar held May 2-6 at the Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education on the campus of the University of Oklahoma. Included were some thirty-five special investigators from military installations. One came from as far away as Brooklyn, six from Ohio, five from Georgia and six direct from the O.S.I., AAF, Washington, D.C.

In addition, program plans have been completed for a six-week CADET Training Program, in cooperation with the Oklahoma City Police Department, for potential officers in the Metropolitan Oklahoma City area, and for the annual Seminar of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators (combined with the Third Southwest Auto Theft Investigators Institute) scheduled for October 23-26. Further information may be obtained from James Robinson, Coordinator, Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education, The University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Curfew for Juveniles?

By Abraham P. Chess

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Chess was formerly a teacher and Principal in the evening school system of New York City and an attorney in the Legal Bureau of the New York City Police Department. He is currently Survey Officer in that metropolitan Department, a civilian position which places him in charge of the office performing management analysis. Mr. Chess holds the A.B. and LL.B. degrees and is Vice-President of the Municipal Association of Management Analysts of the City of New York.*

*This is the first of a series of two articles concerned with the controversial problem—*CURFEW OR NOT TO HAVE CURFEW? *His findings will prove of important interest to the police in every jurisdiction in their approach to the juvenile problem.*

DURING the week of November 14th, 1958, the writer mailed out questionnaires on the subject of a curfew for juveniles to two hundred and nine police agencies throughout the United States. The object was to obtain responses from an appropriate sampling, which was large enough and which furnished information sufficiently pertinent, to formulate opinions concerning the value of this type of law.

Page fourteen of this report presents the questionnaire. It is made up of thirteen queries, almost all of the short-answer type. Many potential questions calling for detailed information were considered but omitted. It was felt that their presence might cause some recipients not to respond. This view may have been justified since replies were obtained from one hundred and sixty-two of the two hundred and nine; approximately 75%. A tabulation and totalling of all answers is presented on pages sixteen through eighteen.

Address: Abraham P. Chess, Survey Officer, New York City Police Department, New York 13, New York.

Among the significant information obtained was that ninety-two of the one hundred and sixty-two localities which responded (Question 2) had a curfew law (56%) while a minority of seventy did not (44%).

Going beyond this fundamental issue, and considering the ninety-two that had such a law (Question 9), twenty-eight indicated they had difficulties in enforcement (30%), fifty-three said they had none (58%) and eleven did not voice any sentiment on this issue (12%). Perhaps it would be justifiable to presume that most, if not all, of those who did not answer here did have such difficulties. This assumption, however, is left to the reader.

When it came to expressing an opinion of their laws or ordinances (Question 10), fourteen localities characterized them as "Excellent" (15%), forty-two as "Good" (46%), twenty-two as "Fair" (24%), eight as "Not Effective" (9%) and six failed to answer (6%). Again, it would seem logical that the last six, had they answered, would find their curfews "Fair" or "Not Effective." Nevertheless, we must recognize the possibility of it being a simple error of omission.

It might be noted that the "Excellent" and "Good" answers, totalling fifty-six (which could be classified as "Satisfactory"), roughly correspond to the number (fifty-three) who found no difficulty in enforcing the laws; and the "Fair" and "Not Effective" answers, totalling thirty (which might be deemed "Unsatisfactory") seem to equal the twenty-eight who found problems in enforcement.

Sixty-five sent along copies of their laws or ordinances (Question 11) and these will be discussed later on. Although seventeen stated that there were statistics or other information available to aid in evaluating the curfew (Question 12) and fifteen said they were sending along this information (Question 13), almost no statistical information of such a type was received. What most of these did send was a brief paragraph giving their evaluations of the situation. These are helpful, too.

The value of statistics on the subject was questioned by some localities. Los Angeles, which has a curfew, sets forth its reasons as follows:

"Justification for juvenile curfew enforcement must rest on informed opinion as to its value. There are hazards in attributing any specific degree of prevention effectiveness to the fact of curfew enforcement. Too many other factors influence the delinquency problem to permit any simple statistical evaluation. This Department considers curfew enforcement an important preventive method. Current statistical trends indicate that approximately 15 per cent of juvenile arrests in 1958 will be for violation of the curfew ordinance."

Minneapolis also has a curfew and has this to say about establishing its value:

"To show the true worth of a curfew and anti-loitering law statistically is not possible. However experience shows that the anti-loitering feature has been a powerful tool in breaking up street corner gangs, and making the operators of business establishments responsible for enforcement of the anti-loitering law inside their places of business deprives the juveniles of hang-outs which would get them out of sight of the beat officer or squad car. Sections 2 and 4 of the attached ordinance, plus good enforcement of them, provide the key to what we feel is an extemely effective curfew ordinance."

Of considerable interest were those few answers which volunteered that their community had no curfew for reasons indicated (8 in

QUESTIONNAIRE ON A CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

1. Locality and Name of your agency _____

2. Is there a curfew law affecting juveniles in your community? YES ☐ NO ☐
   If YES, please answer the questions below:
3. Between what hours is the curfew in effect? _____
4. To what age group does it apply
5. Is your agency responsible for enforcing it? YES ☐ NO ☐
6. In which of the following categories is a violation of this law classed:
   MISDEMEANOR ☐
   OFFENSE ☐
   JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ☐
7. If not in one of the above categories, how would you describe such violation? _____
8. What is the punishment for such violation? _____
9. Are there unusual difficulties in its enforcement? _____ YES ☐ NO ☐
   Explain _____
10. How would you categorize the effect of this law in minimizing juvenile delinquency?
    Excellent ☐
    Good ☐
    Fair ☐
    Not Effective ☐
11. A copy of this law is attached: ☐
    It is not feasible to attach a copy: ☐
12. Are there any statistics or other information which may be helpful in evaluating this law? YES ☐ NO ☐
13. If YES, please furnish them and explain: _____

Date:

Rank or Title and Name of Person Supplying Information

number). These localities gave as the basis for their position:

1. Existing laws (other than curfews) enable them to remove juveniles from the streets whenever the need arises (New Orleans; Houston; Flint, Michigan; Oklahoma City; Adrian Michigan).
2. Inability to determine the age of the juvenile would make a curfew difficult to enforce (Jersey City—besides, it has ample law to allow removal of "the late reveler."
3. Public sentiment is only fifty-fifty for such control (Baton Rouge, La.).
4. "It would appear that such a law would be hard to enforce, also it would tend to punish or restrict the good kids." (Canton, Ohio).

In connection with these objections, it would be well to consider the reasons presented for the difficulties of enforcement as well as other weak features, on the part of localities which do have the curfew:

1. Do not enforce the curfew because the State law is broad enough to cope with the situation (Newark, N.J.; Elizabeth, N.J.)
2. Public opinion does not generally support such an ordinance unless special circumstances prevail (St. Paul, Minn.; Beaumont, Texas).
3. "Group work agencies feel that a curfew interferes with youth activity they may have planned." (St. Paul, Minn.).
4. Juveniles in automobiles are difficult to detect and move in and out of the city (Seattle; Albert Lea, Minn.; Bend, Oregon).
5. Insufficient police manpower (Dayton, Ohio; Phoenix).
6. School and other activities run into curfew hours (Duluth, Minn; Evansville, Ind.; Youngstown, Ohio; Bismark, N.D.).
7. Poor bus service does not get children home in time (Duluth, Minn.).
8. Pressing the legal responsibility of the parent will "add to the tensions already existing in the family." (Elizabeth, N.J.).
9. "Morning newsboys out on routes before sunrise." (Pasadena, Calif.).
10. Exception in ordinance which allows minors to be out with the consent of parents or on an errand for them (Rockford, Ill.).
11. Do not wish to penalize 95% of the children who behave well (South Bend, Ind.).
12. Lack of cooperation by parents (Cleveland; Binghamton, N.Y.; Bemidji, Minn.; Bismarck, N.D.).
13. Cannot enforce against parents living outside the city (Bakersfield, Calif.).
14. Lack of proper personnel (Benton Harbor, Mich.).
15. Other cities in the area do not have a curfew, or else their hours are different (Berkley, Mich.).

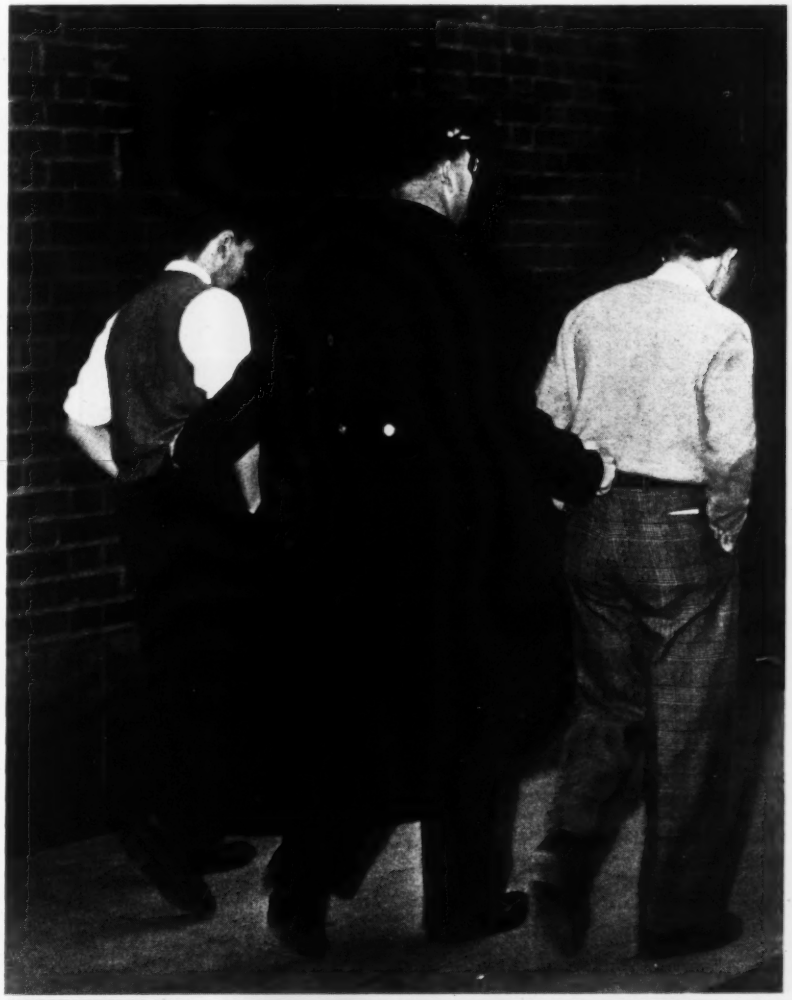
Current statistical trends indicates that approximately 15% of juvenile arrests will be for curfew violation.

Considering this long list of problems affecting the enforcement of a curfew, the surprising thing is that it is not difficult to think of more. For example, the New York State Youth Commission, in its Study of Curfew Ordinances in New York State by Robert P. Capes, 1958, presents these added liabilities:

1. "Some children may feel that a curfew is an undue restriction upon their freedom, and therefore such law may present a challenge to break it and other laws."
2. "Curfews are a negative approach to the problem, and make no positive contribution to meeting the needs of children."
3. "Most juvenile delinquencies occur before the effective hours of the curfew; therefore a curfew does not contribute substantially to the prevention of juvenile delinquency."
4. "In recent years the number of authorized night-time activities for juveniles has increased. Since many of these activities keep children out after the curfew hour, law enforcement agencies frequently have been forced to waive the provisions of local curfews. Curfews in large cities may become ineffective because law enforcement officers cannot be informed about all authorized juvenile activities within the city."
5. "Curfews tend to relieve parents of responsibilities for their children and place such responsibilities with law enforcement agencies. Some parents already have misinterpreted the increased services provided by many community agencies as relieving them of their primary responsibility for their children."

Passing reference should add that the following localities said they are not enforcing an existing curfew, without giving any detailed reasons for this course of action: Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Syracuse, N. Y. (does not find it necessary); Aurora, Ill. (almost impossible to enforce); Chester, Pa.; and Arlington Heights, Ill.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.*



RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

CITY	2. CURFEW LAW YES	2. CURFEW LAW NO	3. HOURS EFFECTIVE FROM	3. HOURS EFFECTIVE TO	4. MAXIMUM AGE TO WHICH APPLIED	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT YES	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT NO	6. TYPE OF LAW MISD	6. TYPE OF LAW OFFSE	6. TYPE OF LAW J.D.	7. OTHER TYPE	8. PUNISHMENT FINE	8. PUNISHMENT IMPRISON	8. PUNISHMENT OTHER	9. DIFFICULTIES YES	9. DIFFICULTIES NO	10. EFFECT OF LAW EXC.	10. EFFECT OF LAW GOOD	10. EFFECT OF LAW FAIR	10. EFFECT OF LAW NOT EFFECT	11. LAW ATTACHED YES	11. LAW ATTACHED NO	12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE YES	12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE NO	13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED YES	13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED NO
OVER 1,000,000																											
CHICAGO, ILL.	X		10:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	6 a.m.	18	X				X		X		X		X	X				X				X	
DETROIT, MICH.	X		10 p.m. 11 p.m.	12 1		X				X		X	X			X		X			X				X	
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	X		10 p.m.	Sunrise	17	X			X							X		X			X		X		X	
NEW YORK, N.Y.		X																								
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	X		10:30 p.m. 12 Midn't	6 a.m. 6 a.m.	16	X				X		X[D]				X		X			X			X		X
TOTAL	4	1				4	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	4	1	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	1
500,000 to 1,000,000																										
BALTIMORE, MD.	X		Unreasonable hr.		15	X				X				X	X				X		X			X		X
BOSTON, MASS.		X																								
BUFFALO, N.Y.		X																								
CINCINNATI, OHIO		X																								
CLEVELAND, OHIO	X		Darkness	Dawn	11	X		X		X					X			X			X				X	
HOUSTON, TEX.		X																								
MILWAUKEE, WIS.	X		12 Midn't	5 a.m.	15	X		X		X		X[B]		X		X		X		X	X		X		X	
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	X		9:30 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X		X[A]		X		X[A]	X[A]	X		X		X			X			X		X
NEW ORLEANS, LA.		X																								
PITTSBURGH, PA.		X																								
ST. LOUIS, MO.	X		11:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	6 a.m. 6 a.m.	15	X			X			X				X	X				X		X		X	
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	X		11 p.m.	6 a.m.	17	X		X						X		X	X				X					
WASHINGTON, D.C.		X																								
TOTAL	6	7				6	0	4	1	4	0	3	1	4	2	4	2	3	1	0	5	1	2	2	3	2
250,000 to 500,000																										
AKRON, OHIO	X		11 a.m.	—	15	X				X				X			X				X		?	?		X
ATLANTA, GA.		X																								
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.		X																								
COLUMBUS, OHIO	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
DALLAS, TEX.		X																								
DENVER, COLO.	X		9:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	5 a.m. 5 a.m.	15	X		X		X		X[A]	X[A]	X		X		X			X			X		X
FORT WORTH, TEX.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17						X	X	X			X		X			X		X		X	
JERSEY CITY, N.J.		X																								
KANSAS CITY, MO.		X																								
LONG BEACH, CAL.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

CITY	2. CURFEW LAW YES	2. CURFEW LAW NO	3. HOURS EFFECTIVE FROM	3. HOURS EFFECTIVE TO	4. MAXIMUM AGE TO WHICH APPLIED	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT YES	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT NO	6. TYPE OF LAW MISD	6. TYPE OF LAW OFFSE	6. TYPE OF LAW J.D.	7. OTHER TYPE	8. PUNISHMENT FINE	8. PUNISHMENT IMPRISON	8. PUNISHMENT OTHER	9. DIFFICULTIES YES	9. DIFFICULTIES NO	10. EFFECT OF LAW EXC.	10. EFFECT OF LAW GOOD	10. EFFECT OF LAW FAIR	10. EFFECT OF LAW NOT EFFECT	11. LAW ATTACHED YES	11. LAW ATTACHED NO	12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE YES	12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE NO	13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED YES	13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED NO
(CONT.) **250,000 to 500,000**																										
LOUISVILLE, KY.		X																								
MEMPHIS, TENN.		X																								
NEWARK, N.J.	X		10:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	6 a.m. 6 a.m.	17	X			X			X	X			X				X	X			X		X
OAKLAND, CAL.		X																								
OMAHA, NEBR.	X		11:00 p.m.	5 a.m.	15	X		X[A]		X		X[A]	X[A]	X		X		X			X		X			X
PORTLAND, ORE.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ROCHESTER, N.Y.		X																								
ST. PAUL, MINN.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	15	X		X		X		X	X		X				X		X			X		X
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.		X																								
SAN DIEGO, CAL.	X		10 p.m.	Morning	17	X				X				X		X		X			X			X		X
SEATTLE, WASH.	X		10 p.m.	—	17	X		X		X		X	X		X				X						X	
TOLEDO, OHIO		X																								
TOTAL	8	11				7	0	4	1	6	1	6	6	4	2	5	1	4	2	1	7	0	2	4	2	6
100,000 to 250,000																										
ALBANY, N.Y.		X																								
ALLENTOWN, PA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
AUSTIN, TEX.		X																								
BATON ROUGE, LA.		X																								
BERKELEY, CAL.		X																								
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.		X																								
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.	X		9:30 p.m.	—	15	X			X				X			X			X		X			X		
CAMDEN, N.J.	X		10 p.m. 12 a.m.	—	16	X				X			X			X		X		X		X	X			X
CANTON, OHIO		X																								
CHARLOTTE, N.C.		X																								
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.	X		11 p.m.	6 a.m.	M-16 F-17	X			X			X				X	X				X		X			X
DAYTON, OHIO	X		10:30 p.m.	5 a.m.	14	X			X			X	X	X	X				X			X		X		X
DES MOINES, IOWA		X																								
DULUTH, MINN.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	16			X[A]		X		X[A]	X[A]	X	X				X			X		X		X
EL PASO, TEX.	X		10 p.m.	6 a.m.	M-16 F-17	X		X[A]	X[A]	X		X[A]	X[A]	X		X	X				X			X		X
ELIZABETH, N.J.	X		8 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	Midnight Summer	15	X			X			X	X		X					X		X				X
ERIE, PA.		X																								
EVANSVILLE, IND.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X				X		?	?	?	X		X					X		X		X
FALL RIVER, MASS.		X																								
FLINT, MICH.		X																								
FORT WAYNE, IND.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
FRESNO, CAL.	X		10 p.m. 12 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X		X						?		X		X			X		X		X	
GARY, IND.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X				X		X		X		X		X			X				X	

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

1. CITY	2. CURFEW LAW		3. HOURS EFFECTIVE		4. MAXIMUM AGE TO WHICH APPLIED	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT		6. TYPE OF LAW			7. OTHER LAW	8. PUNISHMENT			9. DIFFICULTIES		10. EFFECT OF LAW				11. LAW ATTACHED		12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE		13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED	
	YES	NO	FROM	TO		YES	NO	MISD.	OFF'SE	J.D.		FINE	IMPRISON	OTHER	YES	NO	ENC.	GOOD	FAIR	NOT EFFECT	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
(CONT.) 100,000 TO 250,000																										
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	X		10 p.m.	—	18	?		X				X	X		?					X	X			X		X
HARTFORD, CONN.	X		9 p.m.	—	13	X				X				X		X	X				X			X		X
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	X		10 p.m. 11 p.m.	Sunrise	17	?		X				?	?	?		X			?		X			X		X
KANSAS CITY, KAN.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
KNOXVILLE, TENN.	X		9 p.m.	5 a.m.	14	X		X				X[p]		X		X		X				X		X		X
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
MIAMI, FLA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
MOBILE, ALA.		X																								
MONTGOMERY, ALA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
NASHVILLE, TENN.	X		11 p.m.	—	17	X		X	X	X		?	?	?		X		X				X		X		X
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	X		8 p.m.	5 a.m.	15	X		X						X					X		X			X		X
NORFOLK, VA.	X		11 p.m.	5 a.m.	15	X		?	X			X				X		X			X			X		X
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.		X																								
PASADENA, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	Daylight	17	X		X				X	X		X			X			X		X			X
PATERSON, N.J.		X																								
PEORIA, ILL.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	X		8 p.m. 10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17					X						X			X		X			X		X
PROVIDENCE, R.I.		X																								
READING, PA.		X																								
RICHMOND, VA.	X		11 p.m.	Daylight	16	X		X				X				X		X			X			X		X
ROCKFORD, ILL.	X		9 30 p.m.	—	15	X		X		X				X	X					X	X			X		X
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	Daylight	17	X				X				X		X		X			X			X		X
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X				X		?	?	?		X			X		X			X		X
SAN JOSE, CALIF.	X		1 0 p.m. 12 30 a.m.	6 a.m.	17	X		X				?	?	?		X			X		X			X		X
SAVANNAH, GA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
SCRANTON, PA.		X																								
SHREVEPORT, LA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
SOMERVILLE, MASS.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
SOUTH BEND, IND.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X				X				X	X				X			X		X		X
SPOKANE, WASH.		X																								
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
SYRACUSE, N.Y.	X		9 p.m.	—	16			X				X	X			X				X				X		X
TACOMA, WASH.	X		10 30 p.m.	5 30 a.m.	18	X		X		X		X	X			X		X				X		X		X
TAMPA, FLA.	X		11 p.m.	6 a.m.	16	X			X					X		X		X			X			X		X
TRENTON, N.J.		X																								
TULSA, OKLA.		X																								
UTICA, N.Y.		X																								

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

1. CITY	2. CURFEW LAW		3. HOURS EFFECTIVE		4. MAXIMUM AGE TO WHICH APPLIED	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT		6. TYPE OF LAW			7. OTHER TYPE	8. PUNISHMENT			9. DIFFICULTIES		10. EFFECT OF LAW				11. LAW ATTACHED		12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE		13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED	
	YES	NO	FROM	TO		YES	NO	MISD.	OFF'SE	J.D.		FINE	IMPRISON	OTHER	YES	NO	ENC.	GOOD	FAIR	NOT EFFECT	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
(CONT.) 100,000 TO 250,000																										
WATERBURY, CONN.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
WICHITA, KAN.	X		11 p.m. 12 Mid.	6 a.m.	15	X		X[p]	X			X[p]		X		X		X			X		X		X	
WILMINGTON, DEL.	X		10 p.m.	6 a.m.	15	X		X				X	X			X			X		X			X		X
WORCESTER, MASS.		X																								
YONKERS, N.Y.		X																								
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	16	X				X		X			X				X		X			X		X
TOTAL	31	23				27	0	19	6	16	0	16	12	15	8	20	4	12	10	4	22	7	6	23	5	26
50,000 TO 100,000																										
ALAMEDA, CALIF.	X		9 p.m.	4 a.m.	15	X		X				X	X			X		X			X			X		X
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.	X		11 p.m. 11 Mid.	5 a.m. 5 a.m.	15 17	X		X		X			X			X		X			X			X		X
ALEXANDRIA, VA.		X										X	X								X					
ALHAMBRA, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	Sunrise		X		X				X	X		X				X		X			X		X
ALTOONA, PA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
AMARILLO, TEX.		X																								
ASHEVILLE, N.C.	X		9 p.m.	—	15	X									X					?	X			X		X
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.	X		9 30 p.m.	6 a.m.	17	X				X			X				X				X			X		X
AUGUSTA, GA.		X																								
AURORA, ILL.	X		10 p.m. 11 p.m.		20	X		X				X			X					X		X		X		X
BAY CITY, MICH.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BAYONNE, N.J.		X																								
BEAUMONT, TEX.	X		9 p.m.	4 a.m.	13	X		X		X				X	X			X			X			X		X
BERWYN, ILL.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BETHLEHEM, PA.		X																								
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.	X		8 p.m. 12 p.m.	—	15	X				X		X	X		X			X			X			X		X
BROCKTON, MASS.		X																								
BROOKLINE, MASS.		X																								
BURBANK, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	Sunrise	17	X		X				X				X		X			X					
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
CHARLESTON, S.C.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
CHARLESTON, W.VA.	X		10 30 p.m.	6 a.m.	15	X				X			X			X	X					X		X		X
CHESTER, PA.	X		9 p.m. 12 a.m.	—	15	X			X			X		X	X					X		X		X		X
CICERO, ILL.		X																								
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
TOTAL	11	8				11	0	6	1	5	0	7	6	3	6	4	2	5	1	2	7	4	0	9	0	10
25,000 TO 50,000																										
ABILENE, TEX.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ABINGTON TR., PA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									

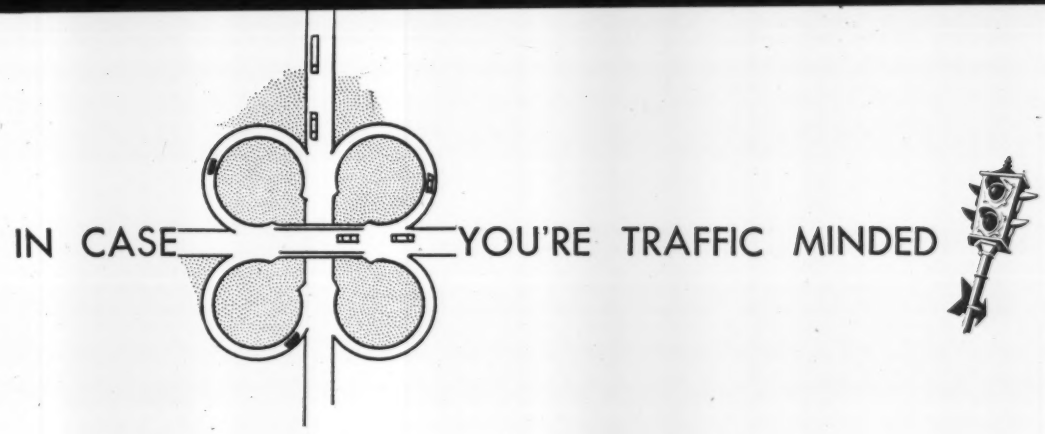
RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

1. CITY	2. CURFEW LAW YES	2. CURFEW LAW NO	3. HOURS EFFECTIVE FROM	3. HOURS EFFECTIVE TO	4. MAXIMUM AGE TO WHICH APPLIED	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT YES	5. P.D. ENFORCEMENT NO	6. TYPE OF LAW M'SD	6. TYPE OF LAW OFF'SE	6. TYPE OF LAW J.D.	7. OTHER LAW	8. PUNISHMENT FINE	8. PUNISHMENT IMPRISON	8. PUNISHMENT OTHER	9. DIFFICULTIES YES	9. DIFFICULTIES NO	10. EFFECT OF LAW EXC.	10. EFFECT OF LAW GOOD	10. EFFECT OF LAW FAIR	10. EFFECT OF LAW NOT EFFECT	11. LAW ATTACHED YES	11. LAW ATTACHED NO	12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE YES	12. STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE NO	13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED YES	13. STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED NO
25,000 to 50,000 (CONT.)																										
ALBANY, GA.		X																								
ALEXANDRIA, LA.		X																								
ALIQUIPPA, PA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ALLIANCE, OHIO	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ALTON, ILL.	X		11 p.m. 12 mdnt.	6 a.m.	17	X		X		X		X				X	X				X					
AMSTERDAM, N.Y.		X																								
ANAHEIM, CALIF.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ANDERSON, IND.	X		10 p.m.		15	X				X				X	X				X				X		
ANN ARBOR, MICH.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ANNISTON, ALA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
APPLETON, WIS.		X																								
ARCADIA, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	Sunrise	17	X		X		X		X	X		X					X	X			X		X
ARLINGTON, MASS.		X																								
ASHLAND, KY.		X																								
ATHENS, GA.		X																								
AUBURN, N.Y.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X		X		X				X	X			X			X			X		X
BANGOR, ME.	X		9 p.m. 8 a.m.		15	X				X			X	X		X	X				X			X		
BARBERTON, OHIO	X		11 p.m.	5 a.m.		X				X				X		X		X			X			X		X
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.	X		10 p.m. 11 p.m.		16	X				X		X	X			X			X		X			X		
BELLEVILLE, ILL.		X																								
BELLEVILLE, N.J.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BELLINGHAM, WASH.	X		10:30 p.m. 12:30 a.m.	6 a.m. 6 a.m.	17	X		X				X	X			X		X				X				X
TOTAL	8	8				8	0	4	0	7	0	4	4	3	3	6	2	3	2	1	7	0	0	6	0	4
10,000 to 25,000																										
ABERDEEN, S.D.	X		6 p.m.	10:30 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	16	X			X	X			X	X	X		X				X			X		X
ADA, OKLA.	X		11 p.m. 11:30 p.m.	4 a.m. 4 a.m.	17	X		X				X			X			X			X			X		
ADRIAN, MICH.	X																									
AIKEN, S.C.		X																			X					
ALBANY, ORE.	X		10 p.m.	6 a.m.	18			X				X		X		X		X				X		X		X
ALBERT LEA, MINN.	X		10:30 p.m. 12 Midnt.	5 a.m.	17	X				X				X	X				X			X	X		X	
ALBION, MICH.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ALICE, TEX.		X																								
ALLEN PARK, MICH.	X		10 p.m. 11 p.m.	6 a.m.	11 & 15	X		X		X		X		X		X			X		X			X		X
ALPENA, MICH.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
AMES, IOWA		X																								
AMHERST, MASS.		X																								
ANTIOCH, CALIF.	X		10 p.m. 12 midnt.	5 a.m.		X		X				X	X	X		X		X			X					

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON CURFEW FOR JUVENILES

1 CITY	2 CURFEW LAW YES	2 CURFEW LAW NO	3 HOURS EFFECTIVE FROM	3 HOURS EFFECTIVE TO	4 MAXIMUM AGE TO WHICH APPLIED	5 P.D. ENFORCEMENT YES	5 P.D. ENFORCEMENT NO	6 TYPE OF LAW M'SD	6 TYPE OF LAW OFF'SE	6 TYPE OF LAW J.D.	7 OTHER TYPE	8 PUNISHMENT FINE	8 PUNISHMENT IMPRISON	8 PUNISHMENT OTHER	9 DIFFICULTIES YES	9 DIFFICULTIES NO	10 EFFECT OF LAW EXC.	10 EFFECT OF LAW GOOD	10 EFFECT OF LAW FAIR	10 EFFECT OF LAW NOT EFFECT	11 LAW ATTACHED YES	11 LAW ATTACHED NO	12 STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE YES	12 STATISTICS, ETC. AVAILABLE NO	13 STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED YES	13 STATISTICS, ETC. FURNISHED NO
10,000 to 25,000 (CONT.)																										
ARDMORE, OKLA.	X		11 p.m.	5 a.m.	16	X		X		X		X									X		X			X
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.	X		11 p.m.	5 a.m.	16																					
ASBURY PARK, N.J.		X																								
ASHLAND, OHIO		X																								
ASHTABULA, OHIO	X		9:30 p.m. 10:30 p.m.	6 a.m.	16	X		X		X		X		X				X			X			X		X
ASTORIA, ORE.	X		10 p.m. 12 a.m.	5 a.m.		X		X				X	X			X		X			X					
ATCHISON, KAN.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
ATHOL, MASS.		X																								
AUBURN, ALA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
AUBURN, ME.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
AURORA, COLO.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	15	X				X		?	?	?		X	X				X			X		X
AZUSA, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	Sunrise	17			X				?	?	?		X		X			X			X		X
BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.	X		11 p.m.	5 a.m.	15	X		X				X				X		X			X			X		X
BATAVIA, N.Y.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BATH, ME.	X		9 p.m.		15	X		X				?	?	?		X		X			X					
BAYTOWN, TEX.		X																								
BEATRICE, NEBR.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BECKLEY, W.VA.		X																								
BELL, CALIF.	X		10 p.m.	5 a.m.	17	X		X					X	X		X		X				X	X		X	
BELLEAIRE, TEX.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BEMIDJI, MINN.	X		10 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	5 a.m.	16	X		X		X		X	X		X			X			X			X		X
BEND, ORE.	X		12 midnt.		17	X				X		X	X					X			X		X			
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.	X		10 p.m. 11 p.m.	6 a.m.	15	X		X						X	X				X			X			X	
BERGENFIELD, N.J.		X																								
BERKLEY, MICH.	X		10:30 p.m.	6 a.m.	15	X		X				X	X		X			X			X		X			X
BERWICK, PA.		X																								
BEXLEY, OHIO	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BIG SPRING, TEX.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BIRMINGHAM, MICH.		X																								
BISMARCK, N.D.	X		9:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m.		16	X				X		?	?	?	X				X							
BLOOMSBURG, PA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																							X		X
BLUEFIELD, W.VA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BOONE, IOWA	X		10:30 p.m.		16	X		X				X			X				X			X		X		X
BORGER, TEX.		X																								
BOULDER, COLO.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
BOZEMAN, MONT.	X		9 p.m.	4 a.m.	15	X		X		X		X		?					X		X		X			X
BRADFORD, PA.	REPLY NOT RECEIVED																									
TOTAL	23	13				19	0	16	1	10	0	13	7	8	7	10	2	12	6	0	15	4	6	12	2	14
GRAND TOTAL	91	71				82	0	54	11	49	1	52	37	36	28	53	14	42	22	8	65	18	17	57	15	63

p-parents a-adults c-children



Pursuit Driving

By Edward E. Dougherty

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is Chief of the Physical and Document Security Branch, Operating Facilities Division, U. S. Internal Revenue Service. His responsibilities include the developing and coordinating of Service-wide safety, physical and document security, motor vehicle operator safety, identification, civil defense, fire prevention and emergency relocation planning programs for approximately 50,000 employees in over 900 offices. This important series of two articles on* PURSUIT DRIVING *is based upon a manual under the same title which Mr. Dougherty prepared for personnel in the Internal Revenue Service. The first draft was submitted to Federal law enforcement agencies and all state police organizations for comments and suggestions.*

PURSUIT DRIVING *is dangerous at best and yet, any officer may be confronted with this dangerous duty at any moment as a part of the day's work. As stated by Mr. W. A. Gallahan, Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, "Some of the methods and recommendations presented here may be controversial to the extent that certain persons will prefer other ways of handling the problem. It would not be practical to list every possible solution. However, the following information represents the combined experience of many enforcement officers. If it helps to prevent one serious accident or save one life, it will have served its purpose."*

Mr. Dougherty is currently authoring a book under the title, POLICE PURSUIT DRIVING, which will be made available to the field in due course.

Address: Mr. Edward E. Dougherty, Chief of Physical and Document Security Branch, Operating Facilities Division, U. S. Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C.

ENFORCEMENT officers should always have the courage and desire to carry out a dangerous activity but must be mindful of whether more harm would result from immediate activity than would result from a delay or change of methods.

Every liberty taken in violating local laws or creating safety hazards in the performance of an emergency law-enforcement mission imposes an equally grave increase in responsibility for additional attention, alertness, anticipation of developments, soundness of judgment, and awareness of consequences that would result from a failure of any of these.

Do not be timid but exercise good, sound judgment in deciding whether the risk is worth the anticipated results. Good judgment will keep you from overdriving yourself, the car, or the highway. Generally, emergency runs should not exceed 70 miles per hour on highways or 40 miles per hour on urban streets. When in actual pursuit of known or suspected felons, higher speeds may be justified.

The following precautions should be observed at all times:

1. *Seat adjustment and door locks.*—Adjust the seat and mirror upon entering car. If the seat is too close to the pedals, your brake reaction time will be increased. Too great a distance is also a handicap.

On rural runs at high speeds, lock doors and roll up windows to prevent arms or legs from protruding in case of a roll.

Posture of driver's body should be: Back against seat; hands in 9 to 11 and 2 to 4 positions; ball of right foot centered on gas pedal; left foot in bracing position.

2. *Seat belts.*—Seat belts, of course, will not prevent death or injury in every type of highway accident but do help to prevent many injuries and reduce the severity of others by restraining the forward motion. The consensus of all studies and evidence is clearly in favor of use of the belt. While the lap belt does not provide 100-per cent protection, it is the best *practical* device in use at the present time. It is not expected that seat belts will prevent death or even serious injury in a head-on collision or a collision with an immovable object at even moderate speeds. However, some accident victims have been saved who might otherwise not have survived but for the use of the safety belt.

Conversely, there have been cases where a seat belt has actually been the cause of a death that might not have occurred without it. For example, deaths have occurred in rollovers of open-top sports cars equipped with safety belts. Ordinarily, in rollover accidents, provided there is a hard top, the belt gives added protection because doors

open more frequently in this type of accident than in any other kind, with ejection as the result.

Therefore, good common sense tells us it is smart to play the odds, i. e., belts may be a hazard in certain types of accidents but *in the majority of cases* the belts are a distinct advantage.

A seat belt would not be likely to trap you in an accident involving fire or water as all approved belts have a quick-release buckle. If you are "knocked out" in an accident or are injured so that you are unable to operate the release, it is doubtful if you could extricate yourself even without a belt. Under other conditions, the belt can be released quickly enough to permit normal escape.

As very few of the accidents involving enforcement vehicles are the result of high-speed driving, your seat belt (if your car is so equipped) should be kept securely fastened at all times, not just when you anticipate a chase.

3. *Brakes.*—Test brakes shortly after starting car to detect any failure. In damp or rainy weather, test brakes for grabbing as soon as the car is moving. If they grab, apply gentle pressure on the brake pedal for approximately 50 to 100 yards. The heat generated by the friction will dry out the moisture. The same procedure should be used immediately after driving through any amount of water which could get the brakes wet.

4. *Emergency braking.*—Never apply a *steady* fast pressure in trying to stop a car from high speed. *Pump* the pedal intermittently and as rapidly as you can. This helps dissipate the friction heat, minimizes brake fade, and enables you to stop quicker with better control than if you held your foot on the pedal. Locked brakes prevent steering control as the vehicle will follow the lines of least resistance until it is stopped.

At any real speed, steady brake pressure allows the terrific heat (around 1400° F.) from the brake linings to pass through the drums which immediately expand. This expansion gives the brake mechanism too much play permitting the pedal to go right down to the floor and resulting in a loss of braking power. Brake fade can also be caused by other factors such as glazing of the lining or even destruction of the lining from excessive friction heat caused by too many hard braking operations. The need for having your brakes checked, tested, and adjusted frequently is obvious.

The person in the right front seat should keep his legs braced against the floor in preparation for emergency braking. If roll or collision appears imminent, cross arms to pillow head and brace against dashboard. Do *not* hold door handle.

5. *High speed.*—Remember that high speed increases the potential for an accident and possible injuries. While the essence of successful pursuit is to make seconds count in outdriving the pursued, it is unwise to needlessly crowd one's luck in an already dangerous activity. *It is better to either delay the arrest or lose the pursuit than to needlessly injure or kill an innocent person, including enforcement personnel.* The Uniform Vehicle Code states in part "The law shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway."

6. *Car approach.*—When another car approaches you at night, always watch your right edge of the road beyond the oncoming car to prevent its lights from blinding you. Never attempt to guide your car by watching the center stripe or the oncoming headlight. Day or night look at the ground *around* hazards, never at moving objects. This is especially important on curves.

7. *Running off pavement.*—If your car runs off the highway onto the shoulder, never try to get it back on the road until traffic has cleared from each direction. Slow down at least to 10 miles per hour and wait until shoulder is level with highway, if possible, before attempt-

ing to regain the pavement. Look back out of driver window, rather than rear-view mirror, before reentering traffic. Make the maneuver smoothly without jerking the steering wheel.

8. *Partner's duties.*—Partner should assist driver by observing marginal hazards such as trains, livestock, vehicles on crossroads, pedestrians, rocks, planks, curves, et cetera. He should call attention to hazards in a quiet voice.

USE OF SIREN

The siren should be used on emergency runs when there are any possible signs of danger. It will not guarantee you safe passage, but it helps to place responsibility when, in case of collision, for instance, the other driver fails to yield the right-of-way.

It is recommended that (a) the siren switch be located near the center of the instrument panel where it can be reached handily by either occupant of the front seat; (b) the switch be cut into the horn circuit so that the driver may selectively use either the horn or the siren; and (c) a horn ring be installed if it is necessary for the driver to remove his hand from the steering wheel in order to sound the horn or siren.

The siren should be turned on and off at 5- to 10-second intervals to permit hearing the sirens of other emergency vehicles in the same area. Be alert. Cars ahead might head for the shoulder in any direction or even stop in your lane of traffic.

Sirens should be used well in advance of the possible danger. Drivers in cars with windows rolled up or radio playing may not readily hear a siren.

Do not depend on the siren to provide the right-of-way! It is essential to be alert and conditioned to observe and compensate for hazards. At 90 miles per hour you travel 132 feet per second which requires early detection of hazardous situations if defensive action is to be taken in time to avoid accidents.

BE PREPARED FOR HIGHWAY EMERGENCIES

CARRY FLARES!

- Red Fusee Flares provide the only positive means of protecting disabled vehicles on today's high-speed highways.
- Brilliant red flame penetrates fog, rain or snow. Approaching vehicles will not ignore this unmistakable warning signal.
- Instantly ignited with built-in friction cap, Flares can be quickly placed at any distance from the danger area.
- Available in four sizes — 15, 20, 30 or 45 minute burning time.

Contact your equipment dealer or write:

SIGNAL FLARE DIVISION

STANDARD RAILWAY FUSEE CORPORATION

P. O. Box 8-P — Needham Heights 94, Mass.

EMERGENCY ACCELERATION

From a stopped position, start car without spinning wheels. Steady forward motion is more important than power on start.

If vehicle is equipped with manual gearshift, shift to second gear immediately after first burst in low. Feed power to rear wheels at a rate that will maintain maximum acceleration without spinning tires.

Accelerate in second gear to the point of maximum free-rolling motion before shifting to high gear.

To shift to high gear without sacrifice of speed, maintain high engine revolutions per minute and ease out clutch to provide smooth acceleration. The process of shifting gears with full engine power applied is a sure way of destroying power - transmission components. Therefore, it should be done only when absolutely necessary. Generally, the accelerator should be

ATTENTION

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- Write NOW; don't delay; send your order today

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released and the clutch depressed before shifting to or from any gear.

In circumstances which require deceleration such as a slow-moving vehicle ahead, oncoming vehicle, sharp turn, steep grade, or any situation wherein seconds will be lost while waiting for an opening, slow down until shift can be made to a lower (or passing) gear for better control in further decelerating and for faster pick-up. On cars equipped with automatic transmission, "passing gear" may be used.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

IT COULD HAPPEN HERE!
CIVILIAN DRIVER 'C' IS HEADED WEST AT 30 MPH WHEN HE HEARS POLICE SIREN
PERCEPTION TIME. IT TAKES HIM 1¼ SEC TO REALIZE WHAT IT IS HE HEARS OR 66 FT
IT TAKES HIM ¾ SEC TO REACT OR 33 FT
AT 30 MPH IT WILL TAKE HIM 2½ SEC TO STOP OR 46 FT
STOPPING DISTANCE REQUIRED TO BRING POLICE CAR TO A HALT AFTER BRAKES APPLIED 3 SEC OR 80 FT
TALL BUILDINGS
OFFICER'S REACTION TIME ¾ SEC OR 45 FT
POINT AT WHICH OFFICER DRIVING POLICE VEHICLE OBSERVES CIVILIAN CAR STOPPED IN INTERSECTION
HAZARD
POLICE CAR SOUNDING SIREN 360 FT FROM INTERSECTION TRAVELLING 40 MPH OR 60 FT PER SEC
THE PURPOSE OF THE RED LIGHT AND SIREN IS TO MINIMIZE TRAFFIC DELAY!
SPEED ABOVE POSTED SPEED IS SELDOM NECESSARY OR JUSTIFIED!
YOUR RED LIGHT AND SIREN ARE NOT PROTECTIVE ARMOR
(you can still crack up!)
BULLETIN DIAGRAM BY DEDERICK

FROM: *Daily Training Bulletin of the Los Angeles Police Dept.*

TIME SAVED?

Cliff Bergere, Indianapolis Speedway veteran recently drove a 15-block test in Colorado Springs with Captain Cecil Caldwell of the Police Department as his passenger. They covered the route in 9 minutes, 35.4 seconds while observing every traffic regulation. Then they covered the same route driving as rapidly as possible. They broke 52 laws. The difference in time between the safe driving and the reckless driving was 3.9 seconds —Unless you're a racing driver and need to save four seconds—why hurry?

—Traffic Digest and Review

TRAFFIC—A PROBLEM

As the traffic problem grows in scope and intensity, it calls for a corresponding growth of administrative resources and resourcefulness. We see the need for improved driver education, for better traffic ordinances, for sharpened awareness on the part of the public of the significance of traffic accidents, for intelligent public support of more stringent traffic court procedures, and for a general exertion of pressure through wise enforcement. This is a problem requiring a many-faceted approach—flexible, yet determined.

—RUSSELL E. MCCLURE, *President, International City Managers Association*

The Story of McNeil Island Penitentiary

AND

A CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM DEDICATED TO PREPARATION FOR RELEASE

By James V. Bennett

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Mr. Bennett setting forth the philosophy and policies of the Federal Correctional Program. They are an expression of the Journal's interest and that of the police generally, in the total field of criminal justice administration—from arrest, through conviction to ultimate release. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

A PROGRAM OF INDUSTRIES

WITHIN the formal business of operating this island prison there exists a separate entity: Federal Prison Industries, Inc., a Government corporation with offices in the Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D. C. This corporation operates a system of diversified industries throughout the Federal Prison System. The purpose is to provide training and employment for prisoners and to utilize the products locally available to each institution. The industries are non-competitive, none of the products being sold on the open market but disposed of entirely to other Government agencies. From these sales, all expenses of industrial operations are paid, including the cost of buildings, machinery, utilities, salaries of civilian employees, and the modest hourly wages turned over to the prison accounts of the inmate workers. Profits are used to finance vocational training and the operation of an employment-placement service for inmates being released. Substantial amounts remaining after all these expenses are provided for are regularly remitted to the U. S. Treasury.

Address: James V. Bennett, Director, United States Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.

McNeil Island has two principal industries; a cannery and a furniture, wood products, and refinishing shop. Modern methods are used under strict safety conditions, with trained and skilled supervision, all of which helps to condition the workers to meet the high requirements of comparable employment following release.

EDUCATION

Relatively few men who come to McNeil have had the advantage of extensive education. The average grade level is 7.5, or approximately equivalent to attendance through the intermediate grades. College graduates are rare. About five per cent are illiterate or near-illiterate. Vocational skills are, in most cases, lacking.

A primary requisite in the institution's efforts to equip these men for the requirements and responsibilities of honorable citizenship is a constructive program of education, both academic and practical. About 60 per cent of the men avail themselves of the opportunities offered in a wide variety of academic studies through classroom work and by correspondence. These range from literacy training to college and university level courses and include cultural studies in art and music appreciation. Qualified inmate instructors teach primary, grade, and intermediate classes; and teachers from schools on the mainland attend the institution's graduation exercises and award diplomas to successful students. These diplomas are the same as those issued to other students of the school district and bear no mention of the institution. Inmate students who wish to continue their education beyond high school do so by taking college level correspondence courses. Trade and vocational training courses are available, without cost, through an arrangement with the International Correspondence Schools.

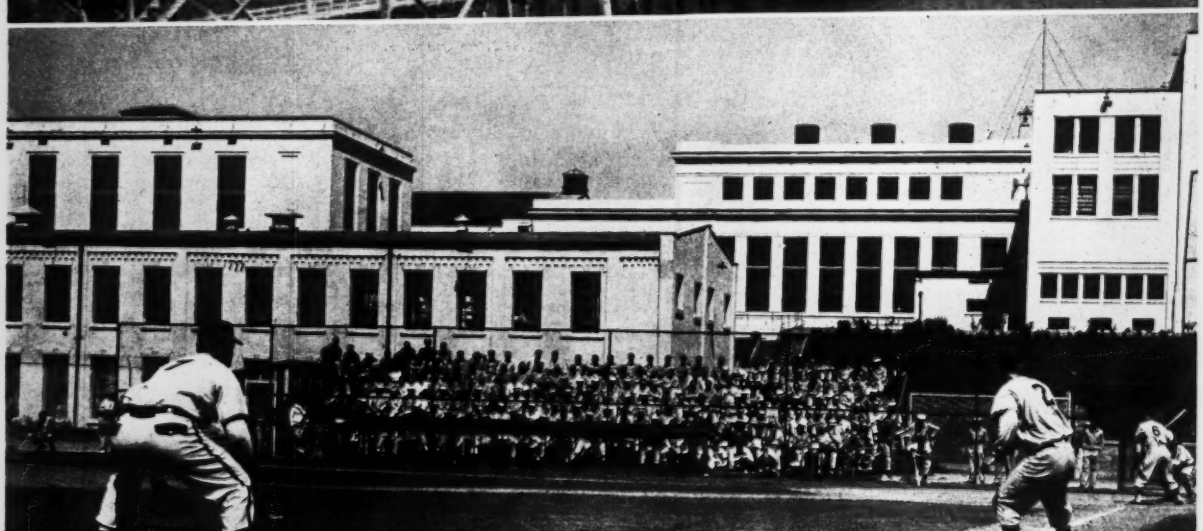
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training is given in automotive mechanics, carpentry, electric servicing, plumbing, painting, machine work, welding, barbering, typewriter repair, practical nursing, cooking, baking, and meat-cutting. Trainees are assigned on the basis of their desire to learn, their aptitudes, and their ability to utilize the training after their release. They are expected to spend at least a year on an assignment and are required to attend classes in subjects related to their fields of study.

Within the vocational program is an apprentice training division through which an inmate may obtain credit with the Washington State Apprenticeship Council for the hour he has worked. Many thus leave the institution qualified to take jobs as advanced apprentices in their trades.

Inmates completing one thousand hours of study and on-the-job training in the barber shop are permitted to take the Washington State Barber examination. If successful, they may be certified and licensed by the State of Washington as qualified barbers.

Occupational training classes are available in bookbinding, dental



(Upper) Looking out from McNeil Island toward the mainland and freedom, with tower, dock and Mt. Rainier in the background. *(Lower) A tense moment in a baseball game on the institution athletic field.*

laboratory work, photo laboratory work, power plant operation, laundry operation, spray and brush painting, masonry, marine diesel, x-ray work, and hospital laboratory work. The program is operated as on-the-job training, and assistance is provided in the form of correspondence courses in related subjects.

EDUCATION FOR LIVING

Regardless of how well equipped a man may be with skills or special training, if he cannot get along with his fellow men, if he shirks personal responsibility or does not know how to adapt himself to live in harmony with others, he is inviting failure in his efforts to establish himself in the world outside prison. To develop in each individual essential respect for others and their problems, to awaken a sense of "belonging," and to afford opportunities for practicing and testing these attributes, the institution offers a variety of activities.

The Inter-Relations Committee,

An inmate at work in the furniture repair shop operated by Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

composed of thirteen elected inmates, meets regularly with the warden and associate wardens for open discussion of various suggestions and ideas which affect the inmates and their relationship with the officers and the administration. The Self-Improvement Group meets weekly on Saturday mornings with speakers and invited guests for frank, give-and-take discussion on topics of realistic value to men seeking to re-establish themselves in society. These meetings have had an added value in furthering better public relations between inmates and prospective employers and advisors. A chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous provides an extremely useful form of group therapy. The Debate Forum, the Writers' Club, the Inmate Entertainment Committee, and other informal discussion groups all play a part in bringing the individual out of a sense of isolation and into community activity. In addition, each year, forty inmates study together for fourteen weeks the famous course, "Effective Speaking and Human Relations," which is conducted without cost by local representatives of the national organization. The course culminates in a meeting in the auditorium with the inmate population present.

But social re-education extends beyond discussion groups and forums, beyond learning to speak effectively or even improving the techniques of human relations. Too intense seriousness or concentration on self-discussion would stale the zest of most men. So other pursuits are provided to fill the leisure hours: lectures by art teachers; music appreciation classes; orchestral and choral groups; home talent shows; capsule vaudeville performances, bridge, pinochle, chess, checker, and domino tournaments; hobby shop activities, and the like. Each year, long before Christmas, many men work in the hobby shop repairing and painting toys which are given as gifts to two local children's homes.

The institution library is a particularly popular place. It is a quiet little world apart containing some thirteen thousand volumes of fiction, poetry, biography, educational, technical, and vocational books. Special sections of reference books are available to supplement research in education projects. Several copies of daily metropolitan newspapers, as well as weekly and monthly magazines, are received and made available to readers.

THE ACTIVE SPORTS

Sports have become an integral part of the treatment program at McNeil and are particularly valuable in the adjustment of some of the more active individuals. The major activities include baseball, basketball, softball, touch football, boxing, tennis, and weight lifting. There is a considerable interest and participation in other games such as handball, shuffleboard, horseshoes, croquet, and ping pong. All these sports are organized, and inmate committees work with the recreation officer and institution officials in promoting programs and tournaments which bring the greatest number of men into participation.

The top institution teams in baseball, basketball, and softball compete in the Tacoma leagues and have given an excellent account of themselves. Visiting teams have been favorably impressed with the fine sportsmanship and fairness of the inmate players and game officials. The boxing squad competes against the Fort Lewis Military Base unit and various contingents from Seattle. Labor Day is set aside for the staging of track and field events, for which individual prizes are awarded. On the Annual Awards Night, usually in November, team and individual champions of the past year's sports activities are honored. This event is attended by a large delegation of civic and sports leaders from the area and is a high point of the year for sports-interested inmates.

One of the noteworthy results of the sports program, in addition to its contribution to the healthy atmosphere of the institution generally, has been the creation of the "big brother" spirit which finds ex-

pression in inmate financial sponsorship of a "Pee-wee League" baseball team in Tacoma. In line with this, although not directly related to sports, is the annual contribution of inmates to the support of a war orphan in France and their annual voluntary drive for funds which go to orphans in the nearby children's homes at Christmas time.

HEALTH SERVICES

All medical, psychiatric, dental, and hospital services in the Federal Prison System are supplied by commissioned officers and other personnel of the U. S. Public Health Service. The McNeil Island staff consists of a chief medical officer, two assistant medical officers, a dental officer, and five medical technical assistants. Physicians and medical specialists in the nearby city of Tacoma, Washington, are available as consultants in emergencies.

A medical officer regularly examines and interviews new inmates, serves as a member of the classification committee, and arranges for continuing care as may be indicated in the individual case.

The hospital has complete up-to-date equipment with a capacity for one hundred five bed patients. However, with present day improvements in treatment techniques, not more than half these beds are now in use at any time. Preventive medicine is the principal aim. A daily "sick line" is held for those with minor ailments needing attention. This enables them to receive medication and return to work without loss of time; and occasionally major illnesses are detected in this manner. Approximately 10,300 men are yearly treated in the outpatient department for a total of 43,000 visits. About 5,000 immunization shots are administered annually, and the pharmacy yearly dispenses some 28,000 preparations. An active blood donor program supplies not only institutional needs but furnishes more than six hundred pints a year to the local blood bank. The Public Health Service, in conjunction with the Army, has completed an extensive investigation into hepatitis at the McNeil Island Station. The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission of Accreditation of Hospitals. Continuing vocational training is given inmate attendants in the hospital and they, in turn, provide adequate practical nursing care for the patients.

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RELIGIOUS AND SPIRITUAL CARE

Since social and moral ideals flow mainly from religion, any man seeking rehabilitation — particularly in prison — turns to this source for strength and inspiration. If, in his awakened receptiveness, he can be taught the moral values of his religious heritage, he may gain a strong personal faith which opens out to him a new life of honorable conduct. Because of this potential, the religious program at McNeil is of major importance. It is integrated with the daily life of the men; it is not something formal and apart from their ordinary existence.

The program of religious observances and personal counseling is conducted by Protestant and Catholic chaplains on a full-time basis, and by a Jewish Rabbi who serves part time. Christian Scientist services are held once a month, also. The chaplains conduct religious services at the main institution, the prison camp, and at the Community Center for the seventy families of institutional personnel who live on the island.

In addition to the formal Sunday morning services, many inmates participate in religious activities during the week. Classes in religious education, a Christian Fellowship group, a Yoke-fellows group, and similar voluntary activities help to fill the need for sharing ideas and experiences in an informal way. The institution radio system carries a week-day afternoon religious program and, on Sunday mornings, following services, two religious TV programs are presented for all who desire to attend. Catholic and Protestant church organizations supply Bible correspondence courses

All inmates have opportunity for religious worship. Here Protestant services are conducted for men of that faith.

through the chaplains' offices.

Some men, not actively enlisted in the religious groups, are responsive to the personal approach and the friendly individual interest of the chaplains. These staff members sometimes have access to problems which cannot be reached by other officials, and their personal ministry pervades the entire institution.

The chaplains talk with all new inmates soon after their arrival; they visit the men in the hospital, on their work assignments, in their quarters, and elsewhere. They serve as members of the classification committee and lend their encouragement and support to all the constructive activities within the institution. Their counsel and advice is frequently sought by mothers, wives, and other relatives of the inmates when visiting the institution. Thus, the spiritual realities are blended with the every-day life of the inmates, and each man is encouraged to find the best in himself.

RELEASE PREPARATION

Not so many years ago a prisoner simply "served his time," was given a suit of clothes, a few dollars, and a ticket to the place from which he had been committed. The prison's responsibility ended at the front gate; the man was on his own, unsupervised, and faced with an urgent need to provide for himself in a swift adjustment to a competitive world. Under the program of the Bureau of Prisons, no man is released to face such a dilemma. From the day a man is received at McNeil, the planning of his individual program of rehabilitation is directed toward the day of his release.

Each man serving a sentence of six months or more is usually eligible for parole consideration when he has served a third of his sentence. Inmates may earn "good time credits" by good conduct and thus reduce the time spent in the institution. They are discharged on "conditional release" and serve the "earned release" portion of their sentences under the supervision of U. S. Probation Officers in the same manner as men granted parole. Violations of the parole contract or conditional release agreement may require a man to return to prison to serve the uncompleted portion of his sentence. Additional "good time" credits may be earned by the men who qualify for employment in industries and at the farm camp, or by performing outstanding and meritorious services.

A few months prior to a man's release date, his case is referred to the employment-placement officer of the institution. When men are not able to obtain jobs or sponsors through correspondence or through family and friends, this officer finds jobs for them and seeks to prepare

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the employer to deal constructively with the man who is being released from prison. The McNeil employment-placement service, which covers the nine western states and Alaska, is available to any of the institutions in the Federal Prison System.

As a further aid to the pre-release program, and to promote good working public relations, the warden and other staff members frequently speak before service clubs, businessmen's groups, and the like, and point out how important a part the community can play in helping the released man re-establish himself. The Self-Improvement Group in the institution invites to its meetings judges, probation officers, representatives of many industrial organizations, union leaders, attorneys, and other leaders in their respective fields. This is a vital part of a practical and realistic pre-release contact directly behind the individual inmate and the employer. It widens the understanding of the inmate and his problems on the part of the public and, at the same time, helps the inmate to a better comprehension of the responsibilities which life in the free world demands.

THE ISLAND COMMUNITY

The employees of the institution who live on the island are members of the Employees Association. Associate memberships are available to non-resident employees. The Association operates a cooperative grocery store and service station for the convenience of its members. In cooperation with the prison medical staff, a clinic has been established where medical attention may be obtained in case of accident, illness, or emergency. Any profit accruing from these ventures is used for improvements to the Community Center, around which the organized community and social life revolves, or to promote the activity programs of employees' families.

The Community Center is a beautiful building located on a high bluff overlooking scenic Puget Sound. Construction of the Center was started in 1948. The school section was completed for use in the term 1952-1953, and island youngsters now attend classes through the sixth grade in comfortable, well-lighted rooms. The fully equipped playground also has an outdoor play shed. A kitchen and dining area have been added to facilitate the school hot lunch program. A branch of the Pierce County Public Library is maintained in one room of the school for the benefit of both students and island residents.

The ladies of the island operate a private pre-school or kindergarten. A Parent-Teacher Club furthers the interests of both schools. Active Boy and Girl Scout troops, Cub packs and dens, and Brownies are supervised by members of several island families. A group of the ladies also arrange for instruction in tap and ballet dancing for their children, and this program has been enthusiastically received. The students have entertained on several occasions with dance recitals.

Visitors to McNeil Island are always impressed by the beautiful chapel which is a part of the Community Center building and in which regular worship services and Sunday School classes are held. The Protestant and Catholic chaplains of the institution serve as ministers and pastors.

The Community Center has a large club room which is used regularly for meetings of the Employees Association, the Women's Club, the different Scout groups, bridge clubs, etc., and may be engaged for use by other organizations to which a member belongs. One of the greatest attractions is an excellent bowling alley. A second-floor gymnasium-auditorium is used extensively by the school for plays and entertainments, dinner and dancing parties, feature movies which are shown weekly, basketball, and other activities. The Employees Association, contributing generously through the years to the improvement of the Center, has constructed a swimming pool, a wading pool, and bath houses. The colorful rose garden decorating the parking circle in front of the center was purchased and is maintained by the Association. This group has made a considerable expenditure to build and maintain the Center, and its value to the wholesome activity and morale of the island families and other staff members cannot be measured.

A CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITY

This busy island community in all its aspects continues to function through the years, growing, experimenting, evolving, in dedicated attempts to help meet the needs of the nation; striving to be of service to society, a credit to the Department of Justice, and an important purposeful part of the United States Government. ★★★

Ford Foundation Grant To Southern Police Institute

The Ford Foundation has recently announced a five-year grant of $200,000.00 to the Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville.

The grant – the Foundation's first to the Institute – will help support the Institute's program of advanced in-service training for high ranking police officers throughout the country. In announcing the grant the Foundation stated:

"Since the police are a vital factor in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, as well as in other matters concerned with public welfare, the grant will help to further police officers 'competence in this field."

The Ford Foundation announcement called the Institute, "one of the leading organizations in training police officers," adding:

"The Institute gives courses in such subjects as police organization, administration, and planning; investigation of crimes; criminal law and evidence, and jurisdiction and function of Government agencies.

"Special emphasis is placed upon human relations and behavior and juvenile services."

COMBAT SHOOTING

POLICE FIREARMS — AMMUNITION — SHOOTING TECHNIQUES

Edited by Paul B. Weston

. . . . . Ricochets . . . . . .

By Paul B. Weston

BRISTOW NEEDS YOUR HELP!

A SELF-HELP project in the field of combat shooting is being developed by Allen P. Bristow, Assistant Professor of Police Science at Los Angeles State College, 5151 State College Drive, Los Angeles 32, California. He needs help from the men who work in the field. This is an excellent opportunity for individual police officials and police officers to make a contribution toward building up a body of knowledge aimed at saving the lives of policemen.

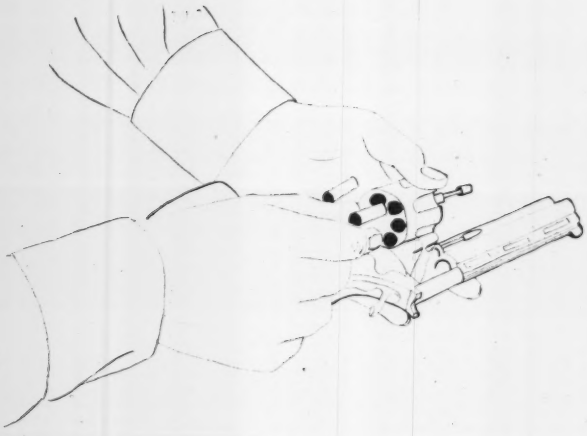
Bristow talks and thinks like a policeman actually working in the street or on the highways. He reports that his preliminary studies reveal some interesting elements, one of which is that many officers are not shot during the initial approach to a suspect car, but *after* they have returned to their *own car* to write a citation, use the radio, etc. However, he has run out of cases and needs the help of individual policemen to expand his sample so he may develop some statistical correlation with regard to the officers' actions and the manner in which the officer was shot. This is a splendid opportunity to participate in a project which is truly self-help. If police officers around the country will forward reports of shootings in which policemen have been shot, Professor Bristow will do a content analysis and report it to the police of the nation. Knowledge is power; if only one policeman's life may be saved by this project, it will be worth every moment that Professor Bristow spends on it.

I know that some officers, and some departments, have hesitated about cooperating with such projects in the past because of a nebulous fear that they or their department would be held open to ridicule, but this is a true research project in which original facts will be treated as basic data and the final report based upon compilation of this data. Police training officers need such information and so does the individual officer. Possibly, the policeman becomes a victim to criminals at certain stages of his contact with them, or to certain types of criminals under a specific set of circumstances . . . we don't know presently, but it is vital information.

To participate in this project the reporting officer should prepare his report in narrative style and forward an original and one copy to Professor Bristow at the above address. The report should be typewritten, double-spaced, and be just as long as necessary to tell the story. It will be a case study and should be prepared in accordance with the following outline.

1. How officers came to be involved in shooting and what they were doing just before incident occurred: i.e., routine patrol, eating, leaving scene of traffic accident, etc.
2. Exact details of how shooting occurred including:
   a. Types of weapons used;
   b. Number of shots fired; and
   c. Effect of shots.
3. Occurrence after shooting:
   a. Officer able to summon help;
   b. Officer surrendered or captured; and
   c. Result of prosecution if known.
4. Brief biography of officer:
   a. Age;
   b. Assignment within department;
   c. Experience; and
   d. Survivors.
5. Brief biography of suspect.
   a. Age;
   b. Occupation;
   c. Criminal record, etc.;
   d. Parole or probation at time.

Address: Deputy Chief Inspector, Paul B. Weston, 2000 Ceres Way, Sacramento 25, Calif.



HOW DO YOU LOAD YOUR GUN?

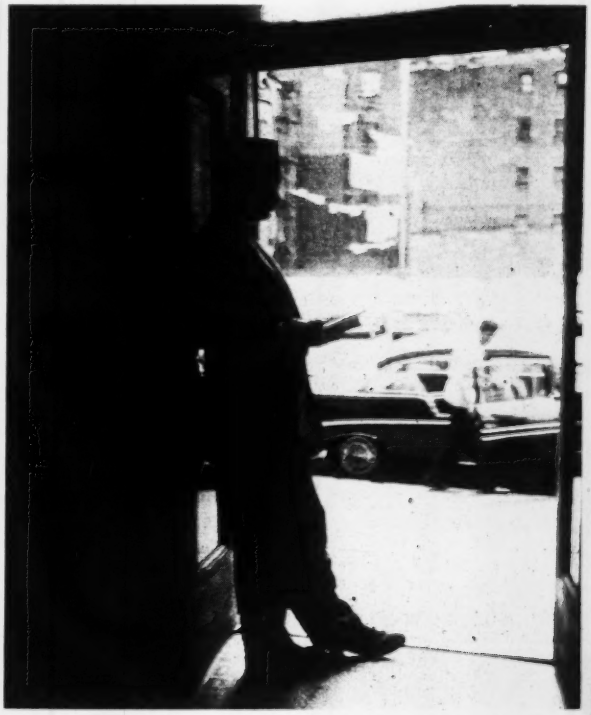
The "Continental" loading technique has always been a favorite of British police officers and is now becoming popular with combat-oriented policemen in this country. It has two advantages over the standard position for target shooters in that the palm of the hand holding the gun serves as a tray to catch any cartridges which might be fumbled and dropped by the shooter in loading the chambers of the revolver, and the weapon remains in the same hand utilized for the unloading procedure. Shells which might have been lost if dropped to the ground are easily recovered from the palm of the hand, and the officer can be reaching for his shells as he unloads and then move into a good loading position without fumbling with the gun, or moving it from hand to hand.

GETTING THERE WITH THE FIRST SHOT

A personalized "off-duty" gun and its wardrobe of holsters. The gun is a lightweight Colt Cobra modified for combat double-action shooting. The holsters are by Chick Gaylord—a shoulder rig, a cross-draw, and an undercover holster, all designed for the safe carrying of this revolver. Note that all of them have sufficient leather to cover the front end of the trigger guard when the revolver is holstered, thus compensating for the open trigger guard. Captain W. W. (Woody) Malphurs of the Hollywood Police Department, and South Florida's top combat shot among working policemen, has carried an off-duty gun modified in this manner for over ten years without accidents of any kind. Since weapons of this type will be fired at close range, in combat situations requiring rapidity of fire, there is little reason not to cut off the hammer spur—when its fish-hook characteristics might some day cause it to hang up on the lining of a coat as it is drawn, or the loose folds of a shirt. Since speed in getting into action will be of the essence —*of living*—there is little need for a road block on the way to getting the trigger finger into action—the open trigger guard provides a clear road for getting off that all-important first shot. ★★★

HERE AND THERE

In street-clothes the policewoman on patrol looks like any other well-groomed attractive young woman who can be seen daily shopping in the downtown area. Photo courtesy the New York City Police Department.



Surveillance and plants play a major role in police operations. Detectives and officers in plain clothes often find themselves spending countless hours in the shadows of a tenement doorway or the musty basement of an abandoned store. Photo courtesy the New York City Police Department.

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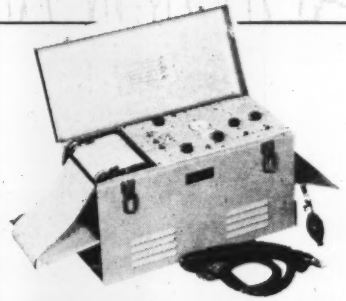

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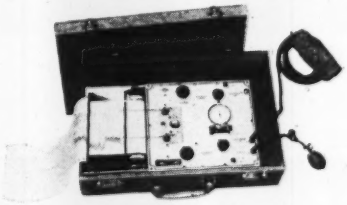

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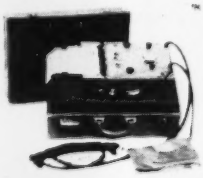

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POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

Interviews, Interrogations and Use of the Polygraph

By Carroll S. Price

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of five articles concerned with successful techniques in the INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION OF SUSPECTS, COMPLAINANTS AND WITNESSES. The first appeared in the previous issue of POLICE; the third article will follow in the next issue.*

PREPARATION PRIOR TO INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS

ONE of the most important factors in any interview or interrogation is the preparation done on the part of the questioner before talking to the witness or suspect. You wouldn't start out on a vacation trip without making plans as to routes to take, equipment to take, places to visit, and other considerations. Neither does the skilled interrogator start out with his interrogation without making an estimate of the situation, getting a background history of the subject, planning the place and time of the interrogation, deciding what he wants to find out from the subject, determining the relationship of the subject to the particular crime, and planning possible courses of action as far as methods of interrogation are concerned. The degree of thoroughness of the preparation before talking to the subject will very greatly effect the outcome of the interview or interrogation.

Knowledge of the case. This is probably the primary criteria in preparation for an interview or interrogation. The questioner *must* be familiar with the case and have knowledge of all information developed pertaining to the crime. In familiarizing himself with the case the questioner determines who he wants to talk to and what information he wants to obtain from that person. He also gets some idea of how to conduct the questioning. He determines the relationship of the subject to the offense as to whether he is the complainant, the victim, a witness or someone who has information directly connected with the offense. By gaining a knowledge of the facts currently developed in the case, the investigator can estimate the extent and nature of the information the subject has, and more accurately evaluate information subsequently extracted in the questioning. The questioner will also be in a better position to recognize omissions, discrepancies, inconsistences or contradictions in the subject's story when his statement is evaluated in the light of the information previously obtained.

Many times a thorough pre-interrogation investigation will reveal facts that will make the actual interrogation a mere formality to obtain a written confession. When the suspect knows the investigator has the actual facts in the case and isn't bluffing, much of his confidence in himself will be destroyed, to say the least.

Background information. Certain information concerning the history of a subject is very valuable to a questioner. Such information usually gives the interrogator a distinct psychological advantage over the suspect. Possession of this information will usually impress the suspect very much. When the suspect realizes the questioner is well informed and prepared he is immediately placed on the defensive and he begins to wonder just how extensive is the knowledge of the interrogator. The desired results of this advantage is to make the subject less inclined to lie.

Another reason for adequate background information would be for use in planning the method of approach and form a technique or tactics to be used during the interrogation. Background information is a very valuable aid many times in getting a subject into a proper frame of mind where he will talk easily and

Address: Carroll Price, Instructor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, Long Beach, California.

freely. It helps to establish a common chain of thought from which the interrogator can branch out into other subjects gradually and finally get the reluctant suspect to reveal pertinent information. Such background information might include:

1) Place and date of birth
2) Educational background
3) Character and reputation of the subject, his relatives and his associates
4) Mental and physical condition
5) Special abilities, interests, habits and hobbies
6) Occupational preferences and abilities
7) Previous criminal record
8) Military experiences and service
9) Foreign connections and travel
10) Credit references and records
11) Organizational memberships
12) Attitudes, personal philosophy, and personality traits that the subject is known to have

These suggestions are not meant to be hard and fast rules whereby an interrogator will have to determine all of the informational factors listed above before he talks to each and every witness or suspect. In fact there is a possibility that most of these factors will be brought out in the preliminary interview of the subject. An investigator shouldn't arbitrarily proceed to build a complete case in his preparation for the interview or interrogation without talking briefly with the subject about certain pertinent factors in the case. He may find that much of the pre-interview investigation, sometimes necessary, will not be needed in certain cases.

There are cases on record where an investigator spent days and days developing a certain angle in a case before talking to the suspect, only to have the suspect *admit* that particular factor when he finally got around to talking to the suspect. An investigator must use discretion based on the facts in the case as to how much preliminary investigation he will do. However, one thing should be kept in mind; it is better to do too much preliminary investigation than not enough. Experience will help the investigator make an efficient estimate of the situation upon which his future decisions will be based.

Time and place for questioning. An interview or interrogation should be conducted as soon after the crime has been committed as possible. Witnesses and suspects tend to forget details with the passage of time. There is also a psychological advantage to be gained by early questioning. The longer a suspect has to think about the offense the better story or alibi he can anufacture. Especially when a suspect is apprehended at the scene of the crime he should be interrogated then and there on the spot. When choosing a place for the interview or interrogation several things should be considered in order to gain a psychological advantage.

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1. Time. As stated before we would normally try to conduct the interview or interrogation as soon as possible after the incident. This is necessary to prevent the subject from forgetting details regarding the incident with the passage of time. The subject's memory may also be colored by discussing the incident with others. He may tend to magnify or erroneously qualify his observations if there is an appreciable lapse of time. In scheduling interviews the convenience of the witness must be considered. Sufficient time should be allowed to obtain a complete and detailed account of the incident from the witness. If inadequate time is available for the interview it is best to postpone the session. If the questioner has to hurry through the interview, he will invariably forget important points to ask or create an unfavorable impression on the witness. The results of the interview will probably be incomplete and another interview will have to be arranged anyway. When the questioner is pressed for time frequently it will be reflected in his mannerisms thereby loosing any psychological advantage he may have had over the subject.

It is true that a suspect who is under arrest cannot be denied the right of counsel. However, there is nothing in the law that says he cannot be interrogated before he has a chance to talk to his law-

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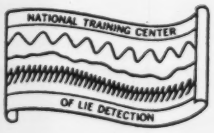

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yer. If the investigator waits until after he has had a conference with his lawyer the chances of getting an admission or confession may be practically eliminated. The first advice given a client by his counsel, probably over the telephone when the initial call is made, usually is, "Don't say anything to the police until I talk to you!"

2. Place. The place for questioning should be selected very carefully. There are several considerations that are different when interviewing witnesses as compared with interrogating suspects. We shall make a distinction between the two in this discussion.
   a. Witnesses. In conducting an interview we ordinarily give more consideration to the subject and make things as convenient for him as is practical under the situation. We should try to conduct the interview in a place that is familiar to the suspect, where he will be at ease and talk openly and freely. If the witness can be interviewed at his home or office without interruptions a psychological advantage probably could be gained by having him in familiar surroundings.

   If the interview is very important or of confidential nature then perhaps it would be better to hold the session elsewhere, such as the investigator's office, a private hotel room, or some other private place. Again, if possible, at least a preliminary interview should be staged at the scene of the incident. Here the incident is fresh in the witness's mind as he can probably still see various objects that were involved and can point them out during the interview. Most witnesses will be able to give a better and more accurate account of what happened. Some witnesses will want to tell their story as soon as possible and then be on their way.

   When conducting an interview at the scene of a crime the investigator should always be courteous and considerate of the witness. Remember he doesn't have to tell you anything and if you get off to a bad start he may decide that he doesn't want to get involved. The subject should be removed from the hearing of other witnesses or suspects.

   The investigator should have the witness indicate where he was and what he was doing when the incident occurred. It has happened that the prospective witness wasn't even in a position to have observed the actual incident yet was still giving his account of the crime to the police. A simple check of his position during the incident would have proven this. The witness should always be encouraged to relate exactly what he has seen and not what he heard someone else say. The exception to this would be when he overheard someone saying that he had observed the incident but was not going to relate his observations to the authorities in order to avoid becoming involved. Other incidents of this nature would include spontaneous exclamations, dying declarations, statements of intent, oral confessions and fresh complaints.

   b. Suspects. When an interrogation is planned, the place of questioning must be selected with greater care than when planning an interview. We generally consider three areas in which to conduct the interrogation. They are:
      1) At the scene of the crime
      2) At the place of apprehension
      3) In a private room or office over which the investigator has control

   It may be that parts of the interrogation will be conducted at more than one of the areas mentioned above. When the suspect is questioned at the scene of the crime a certain psychological advantage may be won over the suspect. It also gives the interrogator and the suspect a better chance to make meanings more clear when pointing out actual objects rather than relying entirely on symbolic expression.

   A definite psychological advantage can be gained by interrogating a suspect at the place of apprehension, immediately after being apprehended. Emotionally, the criminal is usually in a depressed

state, having just been caught and seeing his chances of escape and his future plans fold up around him. He usually feels that resistance, both physical and mental, is no longer feasible or possible. Many times, a complete confession can be obtained at this point whereas, if the suspect is allowed to stop and regroup his thoughts and is given time to think through the situation, he may never again admit anything to the police. Precautions should be taken to conduct the interrogation at the scene of the crime and at the place of apprehension in as much privacy as the occasion permits. Most people are a little reluctant to give an account of their misdeeds in the presence of a number of people.

The third place of interrogation mentioned above might be the investigator's private office where facilities for recording and taking stenographic notes are available. It may logically follow that the office described here is also used to obtain a written statement or a record of the statement previously obtained at the scene of the crime or the place of apprehension. It may be that the interrogation conducted here in the office is the first contact made between the suspect and the investigator. A separate room may be designated in the office as the interrogation room and access to this room during the periods when it is in use should be limited to those persons directly connected with, and necessary to the interrogation.

The interrogation room should be plain and comfortably furnished without distracting pictures or similar items which might tend to break the chain of thought of a suspect during an interrogation. The total number of persons in the room during actual interrogation should be limited to the interrogator and his assistant unless a witness is employed for some reason during the questioning. Full use should be made of available one-way mirrors and/or electronic listening and recording devices for other authorized persons interested in the interrogation.

The suspect should be seated in a chair where all of his movements can be observed and so that he cannot lean or rest upon the furniture. The room furnishings should not remind the suspect that he is in jail and all recording devices and one-way mirrors should be concealed or camouflaged so as not to be distracting. It is better if no telephone is present in the room even though it isn't connected with an outside circuit because it may create a desire in the subject to ask to call his attorney or friends and perhaps ruin a pattern of thought created by the interrogator.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The first in this series of five articles on INTERVIEWS, INTERROGATIONS AND USE OF THE POLYGRAPH, appeared in the previous issue of POLICE. The third article will follow in the next issue.*

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Let's Start A Police Training Program

By A. Robert Matt

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author holds the B.A. Degree in Police Administration from Indiana University, and has completed one year in the Law School at the same institution. He was a Trooper in the Indiana State Police from 1952 to 1955; Alumni Field Secretary for Indiana University from 1955 to 1958, at which time he was appointed Assistant Director of the Center for Police Training at Indiana University.*

IN a previous article for Police Training Officers we discussed the qualities and attributes a training officer should possess. Let us assume now that our man has been selected and given the job of training in his department. Just because our newly selected training officer possesses all the qualities desired for this important job it does not mean that all of the complex problems in training are finished. To the contrary, they are just beginning.

The very first task facing the new training officer is to determine a level of training for all the men within the department. Regardless of rank the training officer will recognize the need for a minimum of an 80 hour basic police training course for every man in the department. From the Commissioner or Chief, down through the ranks to the patrolman on the beat it is vitally important that every man have some formal basic police training. A minimum of eighty hours training in all phases of law enforcement work appears to be a desirable basic standard for all police departments, large or small. This is a desirable basic minimum standard and does not include follow-up training or training in specific fields of law enforcement. These problems will be discussed in future articles.

To consider a maximum basic standard at this point would be ridiculous. Suffice it to say that all men continue to learn throughout life and no maximum standard can be set without jeopardizing the desire to continue to learn on the part of some officers.

Since the desire to learn and become proficient in a chosen vocation, in this case police work, must be stimulated in many men the "PTO" must assume the role of a salesman. He must sell the need for basic and continuing education to his department. This is not an easy task. The administrative echelon of the department must be completely behind the training officer. The entire administrative staff will have to help sell the basic training program to old and new men alike.

The critical problem arises with the training of older men in the fundamentals of law enforcement work—men who have never had the benefit of classroom training in this area. These ten to fifteen year men boast the advantage of on the job experience. It is often said that experience is the best teacher. In many cases this is true. But, it is also true that education is a good teacher. After all, a great deal of money is spent in this country every day for formal education of the public. This includes school children as well as adults. Big industries are constantly running training programs for their people and industry is no different from law enforcement as far as the desired end is concerned. Both law enforcement and industry want professional and competent performance from their personnel. This might be called production with efficiency and responsibility. This competence is not born but rather it is made through education. The older officers of the department must realize that there is something new in law enforcement every day and that only by an exchange of ideas and discussions in the classroom can a police officer expect to keep abreast of the times.

Techniques of selling the program to older men will have to be developed by the training officer. It is not sufficient to request that a departmental order be sent down through the ranks from the Chief indicating that all men in the department will go to a basic training school. This order may be resented by the older men and they in turn will instill a feeling of resentment in the minds of the younger officers. The rebuttal argument of the older officers to the need for training will be experience. "Get out on the street and learn—that's the way I got my experience. Let everyone else get his the way I got mine." On the job experience cannot be denied, but neither can classroom training.

Perhaps the best way to overcome this attitude is through meetings presided over by the departmental head. An explanation of the reasoning behind the program, the desired end and the need for professionalization in all law enforcement should be discussed with supervisory personnel. Better public relations and subsequently better salaries and equipment for the entire department will be the end result of all men being trained on a basic minimum standard. These are the

Address: A. Robert Matt, Assistant Director, Indiana University, Center for Police Training, Bloomington, Indiana.

factors that must be passed on to the men through verbal communications. In this case the written order is only supplemental to the verbal order. All superior officers must be challenged to cooperate and sell their subordinates. The men in the ranks must be given the opportunity to ask questions and be made to see the value of training.

This job would be relatively easy wtih the younger men but such may not be the case with some of the older men. Beware of the word basic! It is probably a good idea to throw it out of your vocabulary. No man likes to think that he needs basic training when he has had ten years actual experience on the job. Your first school must encompass all the basic principles of law enforcement, but don't call it basic. Call it a refresher course, an in-service training school or better yet a seminar in law enforcement problems. Call it anything but basic. After all, you are striving to accomplish a minimum standard of training for all men currently on the payroll in your department. What does it matter what you call your school as long as it gets the job done and as long as there is no negative connotation attached to the manner in which the school is identified.

With the first hurdle of selling your seminar in law enforcement to the men of the department completed the problem of designing the subject matter and obtaining a teaching staff for the seminar arises. It is impossible at this point to set out the hour by hour program of instruction. That is a matter which must be decided by the particular needs of your department. A review of the operational problems currently existing in the department will always be a critical guide when considering the subject matter for any school. There are, however, some rules of thumb concerning allocation of number of hours to specific subjects which can be discussed here.

Law, both traffic and criminal, is the biggest subject in terms of hours to be taught in the school. As much as one fourth of the eighty hours can be devoted to these two important subjects. Case preparation and court procedure, both criminal and traffic, is another extremely important subject to be included in the school. One eighth of the total number of hours in the course can be devoted to this matter. Laboratory aids to investigation dovetail into the picture and should be given five to six hours discussion. Remember though, this subject is highly specialized and all you can hope to accomplish in five or six hours is to acquaint the men with the scientific aids available to them in the laboratory. Criminal investigation and interrogation is a subject which can be taught and discussed for hours. For the purpose of this school at least six hours should be devoted to the matter.

There are some tool courses which cannot be forgotten. First aid is highly important. Ten to twelve hours should be given to the learning of competent first aid. Firearms training must never be ignored. Four hours in the classroom and eight hours on the range is a minimum consideration to be given to this subject.

There are many, many other subjects which you may want to discuss and teach in your school. You will have to decide how important they are and how much time should be devoted to each subject. Briefly they are: Arson investigation; narcotics investigation; vehicle taking; juvenile delinquency; handling of mental and alcoholic cases; surveillance; raids; etc.

Don't overlook the importance of human relations. This is the area in which many police departments are woefully deficient. Teach your men to always consider the attitudes of the public toward policing in the performance of their duties. The attitude of the men in your department in their everyday contacts with the public will significantly affect the efficiency of the department as a whole and the future appropriations made to the department. At least four hours must be given to this subject. Two hours for the history of policing will acquaint the men with the background of their profession and make them proud to wear the uniform. It will help stimulate them to do a better job and strive to help upgrade law enforcement as a true profession.

Only you, as the police training officer, with the help of your superiors can decide exactly how many hours should be devoted to each of the foregoing sub-

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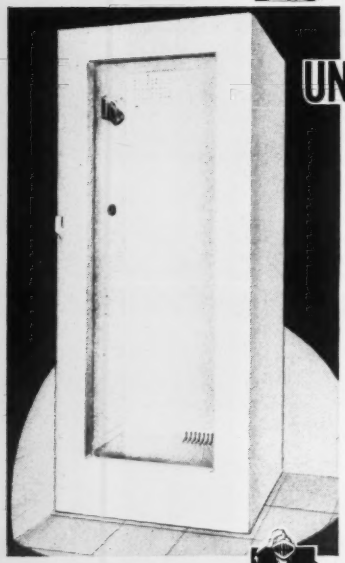

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jects. Only you and your superiors can decide which subjects should be incorporated into the course work and which should be deleted for the purpose of this training. In many cases, your decisions will have to be based on the trial and error method. The experience of other training officers in adjacent cities will be invaluable to you. The experience of different levels of law enforcement agencies will also be beneficial. Don't be afraid to ask for help. There are many who will gladly advise, but in the end you must make the final decision.

You will find it much easier to put over your first course if you do not confine your instructional staff to the men of your department. For example, ask your prosecuting attorney to help you out in the area of law and case preparation and court procedure. By doing so you will build up a closer relationship with the prosecutor's office and the police department. You will have the advantage of learning first hand exactly what the prosecutor expects of the men in your department. After all he is the man who will try your cases in court.

Universities and colleges in your area will probably jump at the opportunity to help you in many fields. This might include laboratory aids to investigation, human relations, history of policing, and others. It will all depend what is offered at the university or college nearest your city. The Red Cross will be helpful in a first aid program. The State Police in your state will most likely be very happy to help. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will always give assistance to any police department that seeks it. Perhaps you have men in your department who are specialists in certain fields. They will be helpful. However, for the purpose of this course remember that you are trying to give everyone the same training and by singling out one or two men from the department and excluding them from participating in the school could be detrimental to your program. Use them in future schools.

In the main you will find everyone you ask to help and serve as a part of your school will be glad to do so. Every outsider is interested in the inside of the police department and will seize the opportunity to learn a little bit more about it by working and talking with the men of the department. These people in most cases will not charge for their services. They will be only too happy to help. It goes without saying that other law enforcement agencies will have the same attitude. Everyone admires the man or organization that is doing everything possible to better itself.

You are now asking when and where can this job be accomplished? Your department is short on manpower and your chief would never let you take men off the job for the purpose of training. Here again, you will have to decide what can be done and how it can be done. You might want to consider the possibility of having the men go to school on their own time and getting the chief to give them compensating time off at a later date. Perhaps you can set up a program where one eighth of the men on each shift will go to school. It is a problem only you can help solve.

Classroom space is a problem. You don't have adequate room at the station house now. Where are you going to go? Don't forget that the schools in your area are pledged to education and that they do have classroom space available at night or on week-ends. Ask the schools to help. You will find them most cooperative.

Many problems exist in setting up a minimum training course for every man in your department, but you are the "PTO" and these problems are the perils of the job. When it is all said and done you will know great satisfaction for a job well done in your capacity as THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN in policing today.

★★★

WORK

Man must work. That is certain as the sun. But he may work grudgingly or he may work gratefully; he may work as a man or he may work as a machine. There is no work so rude that he may not exalt it; no work so impassive that he may not breathe a soul into it; no work so dull that he may not enliven it.

—Personal Journal

I A A I
International Association of Arson Investigators

Investigation of Fires Resulting in Death

By William D. Rossiter

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Rossiter served as President of the International Association of Arson Investigators from May 1959 to May 1960, and is a Charter Member of that organization as well as Chairman of the Committee on Arson for the International Association of Fire Chiefs. He is a member of the American Society of Criminology, Wisconsin Police Chiefs, Wisconsin Fire Chiefs and Wisconsin Sheriffs Associations. In addition to his other responsibilities, he is also a member of the Planning Committee for the Purdue Arson Seminar, noted for its training program in Arson Investigation. He has appeared as guest lecturer at the University of Wisconsin, Iowa State University, Purdue University and the University of Michigan, as well as at numerous fire and law enforcement schools throughout the middle west.*

President Rossiter began his career in the law enforcement profession as an officer in the Police Department of La Crosse, Wis., in 1936, and was associated with that department until 1944. In that year, he was appointed Deputy State Fire Marshal for the metropolitan Milwaukee area and served there until 1956, when he was appointed Chief of the State Fire Marshal Division with headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin. He was elected President of the International Association of Arson Investigators in 1959.

IN MOST cases, the fact that a death has occurred as a result of fire is in itself reason for regarding the fire with some suspicion. Of the thousands of fires that occur each years, relatively few result in fatalities. And since death from fire is unusual, all but the most obviously accidental deaths from fire should be investigated.

When the investigator is confronted with the fatal fire, he is immediately faced with all the problems of the ordinary suspicious fire, plus the multiple details encountered in a homicide investigation.

In the course of his investigation, the investigator will be expected to come up with the answer to three basic problems. These problems are:

(1) Identity of victim(s)
(2) Cause of death
(3) Cause of fire

IDENTIFICATION

Most fire victims are identified by viewing of the remains by relatives or friends. This is often referred to as "gross examination." But if no friends or relatives can be located, or if the body is so badly burned and distorted that no positive identification can be made, other measures must be resorted to.

The quickest, easiest and most positive method is by means of a complete set of fingerprints. If the victim's fingertips are not burned, or but slightly burned, it is a simple matter for an identification man to take the prints. In the past thirty years or so, there are comparatively few persons who have not had their fingerprints taken at some time or other. At the present time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has in its files one hundred fifty-four million complete sets of fingerprints representing seventy-five million individuals. If a complete set can be obtained, it would be well to check with local and state Bureaus of Identification as well as the F.B.I.

Matters are greatly complicated if one hand is burned off, or if the remaining fingers are shriveled, blistered or badly scorched. An identification man may be able to stretch or raise the skin by injecting paraffin, mineral oil or water under it, enabling him to obtain a print. A doctor may be able to remove the skin or the entire finger, and by soaking it in some solution, soften it sufficiently so that a print can be obtained. The chances of obtaining prints from badly charred fingers are remote.

Obviously, the F.B.I. will not check through its one hundred fifty-four million sets of prints for one or two single impressions. However, if the names of the supposed victims are submitted with the prints you obtain, the F.B.I. will check their name files and compare the prints you send them with those on the name cards. It is well, of course, to send names and other personal data to the F.B.I. even if you have a complete set of prints.

Identification may be made by an examination for scars, marks and fractures. If the body is not too badly burned, these may be apparent to the eye. Fractures, old and new, can be checked even on a badly burned body by X-ray or fluroscope examination.

The victim's teeth offer an excellent means of identification, especially if there is evidence of extensive dental work. If the dentist of the supposed victim can be located, he may have X-ray plates that can be compared with post-mortem X-rays of the victim's teeth and jaws. And, of course, the dentist may recognize his own handiwork.

When subjected to intense and prolonged heat, natural teeth will burn, but will remain longer than most other parts of the body. Some artificial teeth are almost impervious to heat and will remain after legal cremations.

Address: Chief William D. Rossiter, State Fire Marshal Division, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin.

CALIFORNIA SCHEDULES ARSON AND FIRE INVESTIGATION SEMINAR

Under the Chairmanship of Thomas S. Ward, Supervisor of Fire Training, California Bureau of Industrial Education, and in cooperation with the California Conference of Arson Investigators and University Extension of the University of California, the 7th Annual FIRE AND ARSON INVESTIGATION SEMINAR will be held at 145 Dwinelle Hall, University of California in Berkeley, June 13-17. An impressive panel of authorities in the field has been assembled and included among the subjects they will present are: THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENT FIRE INVESTIGATION, HANDLING AND EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IN THE LABORATORY, ELIMINATION OF ACCIDENTAL CAUSES OF FIRE, and SURVEILLANCE, STAKE OUT TECHNIQUES, FIELD DAY—ON THE JOB FIRE INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS OF THE INVESTIGATION, INTERROGATION BY THE USE OF THE POLYGRAPH, WHAT'S NEW, AND ARSON TRAINING INVESTMENTS PAY DIVIDENDS.

Supplementing the lectures to be presented, classroom sessions for the discussion of individual problems will be held in the afternoons of Monday through Wednesday—June 13, 14 and 15. The following subjects are scheduled for these workshop sessions: PREPARATION OF THE ARSON CASE FOR COURT, FIRE SETTERS—TO CONCEAL OTHER CRIMES, FIRE SETTERS—PYROMANIACS, FIRE SETTERS—THE JUVENILE, Essentials in Interviewing, FIRE SETTERS—FRAUD and WHAT TO LOOK FOR AT AN ARSON FIRE.

Registration—Advance registration for the Arson and Fire and Investigation Seminar is NECESSARY. Send all registrations to University Extension, University of California, Berkeley, California. The Seminar is limited to officials and members of fire departments, law enforcement agencies, industrial protection departments, governmental agencies, fire prevention representatives and persons directly interested in arson control and prevention activities. The registration fee of $15.00 may be paid at the time registration is mailed or at the time of registration on the first morning of the Seminar.

Scars and other evidence of surgical operations and procedures should be considered as a means of identification. For instance, if part of a limb is missing, was it burned off or had it been amputated? The lower portions of the torso will remain even after the head and limbs are burned off, and the pathologist may be able to discover evidence of rupture or abdominal surgery, or in the case of a female, a hysterectomy or evidence of pregnancy or abortion. More about this later.

Clothing, jewelry, billfolds, purses, papers and other personal effects are an aid to identification. Unless the victim has lain in the fire for a long time, there is almost always some scrap of clothing that remains unburned, at least on that part of the body that was in contact with the floor. Buttons usually do not burn; neither do snaps and slide fasteners. High heels from women's shoes seldom burn up completely. Belts and belt buckles are a good means of identification. They may not be seen at once because of the tendency of flesh to swell around the belt, and the belt or buckle may be found deeply imbedded in the flesh.

Jewelry, especially rings, are a means of identification. So are scratch numbers in watches. Also lockets, religious medals, rosaries, old coins, keys, pocket knives—anything metallic that the victim may have had on his person at the time of death.

But a word of caution about making a positive identification from personal effects alone. There have been many cases in which an attempt was made to mislead the investigator by planting another person's jewelry or personal effects on the victim, as in the case of a life insurance fraud.

Also, in the case of multiple deaths in fires, articles found *near* the victim may belong to somebody else. So if there is any question at all as to identity, identification should not be made solely on the basis of articles found in or near the body.

Surgical prosthesis, appliances, etc. are another aid to identification. Was the supposed victim known to have any artificial limbs? Did he wear eyeglasses? Contact lenses and artificial eyes are made of plastic and will not burn under ordinary conditions. Did the victim wear a suspensory, supporter or truss? Did he or she wear any type of brace, corset or girdle? If the victim was a female, was she wearing a sanitary pad and belt?

Unless there is almost total and complete destruction of the body, it is always possible for the pathologist to determine whether the victim was male or female. The last portions of the body to burn are the deep-seated organs in the pelvic region. In the male, it is the prostate gland; in the female, the uterus—organs peculiar to the respective sexes.

With the exception of fingerprints, perhaps no one single item mentioned would serve to make positive identification of a fire victim. But if we come up with four or five or more points of similarity between the supposed victim and the body, the rules of probability would pretty well eliminate some other person as the victim.

Since this is the case, it is up to us as investigators to amass as much information as possible about the supposed victim. Everything that could conceivably aid in identification should be set forth in detail in our report. With our report available to the autopsy surgeon at the time he performs the post-mortem, he will be able to check off the points of similarity and dissimilarity between the report and what he actually finds. This gives us a good basis for identification.

CAUSE OF DEATH

From an investigative standpoint, it will be up to us to determine whether the death was ACCIDENTAL, was it

Seminars Scheduled on Arson Investigation

California: June 13-17, 1960
Seventh Annual Fire and Arson Investigation Seminar
California State Department of Education
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Fire Training Program
In Cooperation With California Conference of Arson Investigators
and
University Extension
University of California
Berkeley, California
For Information Contact:
Mr. Thomas Ward
Supervisor of Fire Training
Bureau of Industrial Education
Department of Education
State Education Building
721 Capitol Avenue
Sacramento, California
(This Seminar alternates between Berkeley and Los Angeles)

Florida: August 8-12, 1960
(This Seminar meets at various places in the State.)
Sixth Annual Arson Detection and Investigation Seminar August 8-12, 1960
Conducted by the General Extension Division of Florida and the Florida State Fire College in cooperation with related state, local and business agencies.
Contact:
W. H. Barnett
Superintendent
Florida State Fire College
P. O. Box 785
Ocala, Florida

Oklahoma: November 8-12, 1960
Southwestern Arson Investigation Institute
November 8-12, 1960
Contact:
James Robinson, Consultant
Law Enforcement Programs
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma
(This Seminar always meets in Norman.)

Ohio: September 12-16, 1960
Seventh Annual Arson School
Sponsored by Arson Bureau, Division of State Fire Marshal
and
College of Law
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio
For information contact:
W. Ray Davis
Chief of the Arson Bureau
State Fire Marshal's Office
Wyandotte Building
21 West Broad Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

Oregon: May 23-27, 1960
Fire and Arson Investigation Seminar, May 16-20, 1960, Portland Oregon
Probable Sponsor: University of Oregon Extension Service
Until Further Information Available—Contact:
C. W. Stickney, Chief Investigator
Fire Prevention Division
Bureau of Fire
55 S. W. Ash Street
Portland, Oregon

Canada: Canadian Fire Investigation School
6th to be held May 30-June 3, 1960
Course, sponsored jointly by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshal, Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc., with the cooperation of the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs.
(5th was held May 18-22, 1959 at R. C. M. P Barracks, Rockcliffe, Ontario).
For Information Contact:
Lt. Col. Edward J. Desjardins
Fire Marshal—Canadian Army
14 Middleton Drive
Ottawa 2, Ontario, Canada

MURDER, was it SUICIDE, or was the death from NATURAL causes.

By a natural death, we are referring to those cases in which the victim suffered a fatal heart attack, for instance, and fire subsequently breaks out on the premises, giving the initial impression that the death was the result of the fire.

The great majority of fire deaths are accidental. It does not require a great deal of effort on our part to come up with the true facts in the case of a death caused by the careless use of flammable cleaning fluids, or the ignition of the victim's clothing from a stove or bonfire, or in some cases where the careless smoker is his own victim. But because the accidental fire death is so commonplace, we must be doubly careful not to pass over in a cursory fashion the fire death that may have been deliberately staged to make it *appear accidental*.

Such accidental-appearing fires have been set to cover the evidence of another crime. Often, this crime is murder. I often wonder what percentage of the thousands of annual fire deaths are actually murder; I wonder how many would be cleared if a thorough investigation was made of every fire in which a body is found or a death has occurred.

The torch itself has been used as the murder weapon, either by drenching the victim with a flammable liquid, or by the perpetrator setting fire to a building or room with the knowledge that the victim will be unable to escape.

Death as the direct and proximate result of a deliberately set fire is regarded as some degree of homicide in

This victim was burned beyond recognition. His death, however, was not caused by fire. Death was the result of multiple fractures of the skull, received from the hands of an assailant. Fire may often hide the cause of death. An autopsy performed by the medical examiner will give the true cause of death. From Young, C. B. Jr.: FIRST AID AND RESUSCITATION.

every state, even though the arsonist had no intent or desire to kill the victim.

Suicide by fire is so abhorrent to the human mind that the average person would be inclined to doubt that such a thing occurs. While it is not a common or usual method of self-destruction, it is by no means rare. The experience of our Division shows that the fire-suicide victim is usually a middle-aged woman, perhaps in her menopause. In checking their past lives we have found a history of mental or emotional disturbance in almost every case.

Some male fire-suicides are a result of a mental condition, but the majority commit the act in an effort to perpetrate an insurance fraud—double indemnity in case of accidental death. As I mentioned before, he feels that the thought of self-destruction by fire is so far removed from the human mind that his death will be written off as accidental.

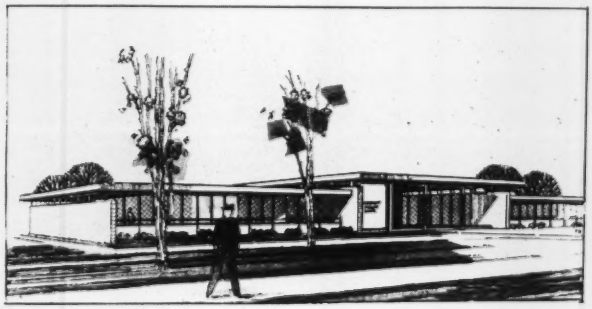
Somewhat along the same line is the person who commits suicide by some other means such as poison, shooting or hanging and who has arranged for the ignition of the premises in an effort to cover the evidence of suicide for the same reason—to make his death appear accidental. I might also mention the murder suicide pact; perhaps from the insurance fraud standpoint, or perhaps as the result of a diseased mind.

From the pathological standpoint, what are the most frequent elements entering into fire deaths? First and foremost, very few persons actually burn to death. The overwhelming majority of fire deaths are caused by asphyxiation—or more properly, from carbon monoxide poisoning.

It is true that burns do cause many deaths. Flammable liquid fires usually result in death from burns. The secondary effect of burns is the freeing of toxic substances that are absorbed by the blood, and dehydration. Extensive burns may result in edema, or the absorption of large quantities of fluid into the lungs, which has the same effect as in the case of a person dying of pneumonia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

New Police Station Design



Plans for construction of Detroit's new Fifth Precinct Police station embody new concepts of efficient precinct operation.

The one-story design permits compact consolidation of the various precinct-level activities such as the administrative, detective, youth, licensing and detention sections.

Public and prisoner facilities will be completely separated, so that there need be no traffic of prisoners through areas where citizens are conducting precinct business.

The City Engineer's office drafted plans for the building after a survey of veteran police officials produced a consensus of desirable design features, according to Commissioner Herbert W. Hart.

Hart said the building was tailored to the specific needs of the neighborhood, with the changing requirements of the next 30 years anticipated as closely as possible. It will replace the 54-year-old McClellan Station at McClellan and Amity.

The new station will be built on a three-acre site at the northeast corner of E. Jefferson and St. Jean. Featuring masonry and curtain-wall construction with large glass areas, the new building will contain 12,680 square feet of floor space, plus a garage of 2,200 square feet. A parking lot will be provided.

The building will cost an estimated $542,000. Land cost was $230,000.

The Fifth Precinct serves an area of 8.7 square miles with a population of 177,000. The boundary follows Van Dyke from Jefferson to the Edsel Ford Expressway, then the railroad track along Conners Lane to Mack, then Mack to the city limits.

Construction is due to start in the spring. This will be the fifth new precinct station to be built in Detroit since 1950.

Tracking – A Vanishing Heritage

By Sam Hicks

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was born and raised in Wyoming. Educated in Wyoming 'bunkhouse' schools, he developed a flair for writing and for some time wrote a regular column for the JACKSON HOLE COURIER, one of the two newspapers published in Jackson, Wyoming. In 1946, the author became acquainted with Erle Stanley Gardner on the occasion of a hunting expedition in Wyoming and they became close friends. Subsequently, he moved to Mr. Gardner's ranch in California, where he has been employed as Ranch Manager for the past ten years. The author has traveled extensively with Mr .Gardner and has been associated with him in the investigation of a number of Court of Last Resort cases; and through him has made a host of friends in the law enforcement field.*

EACH night on numerous TV channels, law enforcement officers can marvel at the uncanny tracking ability of swashbuckling western marshals who rarely have to slow their horses down to even a fast gallop as they read sign at a glance and in rapid fashion track down the bad guys who wear the black hats. And, watching right along with the dubious legion of modern policemen who know just a little about the complicated subject of tracks, are ten million other TV viewers who know absolutely nothing about tracks, but who still can't help wondering why investigating officers fail to solve all crimes in which track evidence plays a prominent role.

Ridiculous as the logic of this situation may appear at first glance, the interpretation by the public of this awkward circumstance seems to indicate a desire for a more universal knowledge of tracks and for broader training on this subject in the field of police science. They have a point, too.

Far removed from the TV screen and in the starkness of reality, a murder is committed. The body is found. The person finding the body is naturally curious. There is always the possibility that he might still save the victim's life, so he approaches it solely with the intention of helping. Perhaps he moves the body to a more comfortable position. He is human. He realizes that he will be questioned by the police, so to get his facts straight he cautiously moves about the body, being careful not to touch anything as he notes its position and the probable cause of death.

He reports the crime. A policeman arrives, and he is also human. He double-checks the findings of the person making the report. To avoid destroying evidence, the policeman is also careful not to touch a thing, but he walks around the body, noting various facts that he realizes he may later be called upon as a witness to explain. He wants his testimony to be accurate.

The men from homicide arrive at the scene of the crime. They, too, are human. They form a circle about the victim while they speculate the motive, the time and cause of death. They are careful not to touch anything. The photographer arrives and he circles the body several times, taking pictures from various angles, and he is immaculately careful not to touch anything which might alter the evidence.

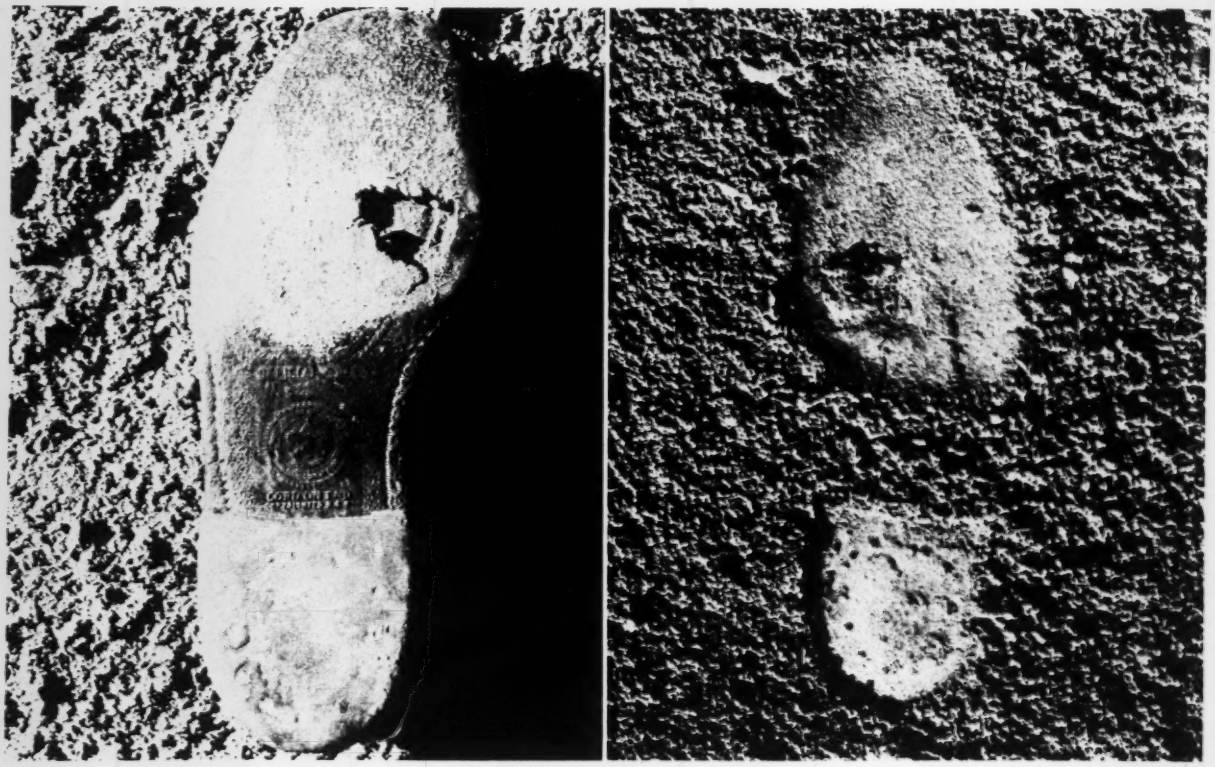
Suddenly one of the officers orders everyone back. The area around the victim is cordoned off to preserve evidence. A search for tracks is made, and it is generally conceded that the perpetrator of the crime has left none. When the investigating officers file their reports the reports are nearly identical with respect to the statement, "No evidenciary tracks of value were left at the scene of the crime."

In the above described incident, it is not necessary for the police to literally "track down" at that very moment the perpetrator of the crime. The most valuable function they can perform in this instance is to detect, evaluate and preserve just *one* useful footprint left by the criminal, either as a result of dust, other residue or moisture on the hard smooth surfaces adjacent to the body; or to find a single forgotten footprint hurriedly pressed into one of the varied pliable substances which make up the face of mother earth.

To *find* a track at the scene of a crime that has retained some identifying characteristic which can ultimately lead to the apprehension of the criminal requires not a special skill, but simply sound judgment and a competent, thorough examination of the surrounding area. *Protecting* the track from damage or obliteration until it can be *preserved* is of the greatest importance. But aside from constant vigil and adequate protection from wind and weather, this operation, like the discovery of the track, requires no special skill.

Preserving that particular piece of track evidence so that it presents a mute but indisputable record of facts months or even years later, *is* a highly specialized skill which should be undertaken only by trained police technicians. Photography combined with the use of scale rulers and side illumination is still the best means of perpetuating track evidence that we have discovered.

Address: Sam Hicks, Rancho Del Paisano, Temecula, California.



Are these the same?

Stereo-photography of tracks is extremely valuable in bringing out certain identifying characteristics; and in plain photography sheets of black and white positive film are ideal for overlaying, or matching, pictures of a suspect's shoe with pictures of a specific track. But in either event the photography should be undertaken only by highly trained individuals with practical field experience.

The moulage casting of cleanly cut impressions *after photography* is recommended, and there has recently been perfected at Michigan State's School of Police Science a fast drying, non-shrinking resin which may replace the age-old casting plaster in creating reproductions of shoe soles, shoe heels and other objects from their impressions.

Successfully *following* a series of tracks or a "trail" becomes an entirely different situation from that of finding and preserving a single piece of track evidence. In keeping with the TV public's look of askance, occurrences of law enforcement officers utilizing the general value of track evidence do seem more and more infrequent. When difficult tracking problems are now encountered, scientific answers are too often sought through the means of a spectograph, a series of gradient tubes or some other obscure technique in preference to seeking a practical solution of the crime, or, at least, a helpful elimination of certain logical suspects through the use of the ancient science of reading sign.

Tracks are awfully old fashioned. In fact, they are admittedly one of the oldest forms of evidence used in bringing criminals to justice—but they are still just as valuable and conclusive as they ever were. A better recognition of the fragile, easily dissipated nature of track evidence and an increasing interest in the art of following movable objects should be a basic requirement of all law enforcement officers. The public in general, and particularly the viewers of television westerns and crime shows, should have a basic knowledge of the importance of track evidence made available to them, just as they have been taught the fundamental value of fingerprints with relation to the successful solution of crimes.

The destruction of fragile track evidence is commonly labeled accidental. Actually this is rarely the case because the destruction of most fragile track evidence could be avoided through better investigative procedure by officers and by the careful conduct of citizens who are first to arrive at the scene of a crime or serious accident. But, regardless of who smudges out a valuable footprint, once the evidence has been altered it is practically useless for purposes of identification. Prevention of the regular loss of such evidence can come only through rigorous training in law enforcement and a desire by law enforcement to revive a general interest in the science of tracking.

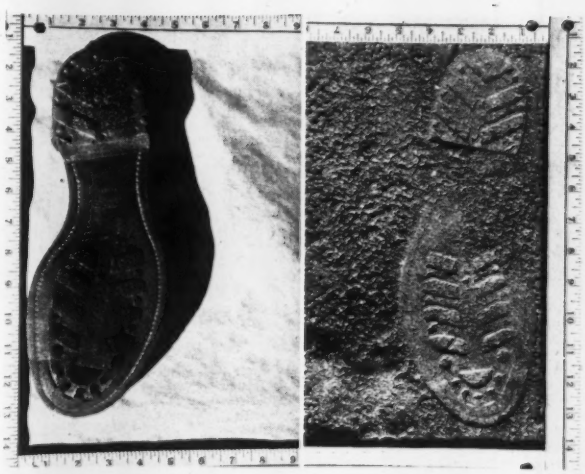
To track down a man, an animal or a vehicle requires a great deal more skill than merely being a keen observer. With the exception of tracks made in snow, sand

or mud, instances are rare where an unbroken procession of tracks point out the route traveled by a certain object of interest. In following any kind of tracks, when conditions are such that the earth has not been softened by moisture, sand or covered by a blanket of snow, many unaccountable things must constantly be considered in addition to remaining bits of evidence which indicated that the quarry has moved in a given direction.

If the quarry is a man, any bits of knowledge of that particular individual's character will be of value in successfully following him, whether he is lost in a wilderness because of his unfamiliarity of the terrain or whether he is a person purposely attempting to elude his followers. If it is a known fact that the man being followed is in unfamiliar surroundings, that he is also a man without any special skills in woodcraft, he can be expected to do the unusual—or that which the seasoned woodsman would never do if he were there under similar circumstances.

On the other hand, if it is known that the man being followed has the ability to calmly reason out certain phases of his predicament though they may well be of an extremely serious nature, a new field of possibilities regarding his actions is immediately opened up. Where the unstable individual may wade a rushing stream within a few feet of a log which spans the watercourse, then, once across, wander hopelessly about in ever-widening circles surmounting obstacles which might easily be avoided, the cool, reasoning man in the identical situation can be expected to govern himself with logic. Their tracks, although largely invisible, can be followed successfully by an experienced tracker in most cases, but always much more speedily if the tracker has previewed a glimpse of his quarry's personality.

As tracks are one of the oldest forms of evidence, so is tracking one of the oldest of sciences—probably the very oldest known to man. Primitive man could tell if he followed one animal or many, and through the loss of life and limb he learned to identify the tracks of viciousness and brute strength from those of succulent meats and easy prey. He was able to study the habits of other men and animals, the types of food they preferred and their favorite habitats; and from tracks he learned to read the record of their actions inadvertently written on the surface of the earth for his analysis. Shortcuts to fruitful hunting grounds were made possible through the observation of tracks, and early man unquestionably pondered with gustatorial delight the brand names of his quarry with an occasional exhibit of selectiveness not unlike the present day breadwinner who goes shopping in a supermarket. Whether he was Kanjera Man of a third of a million years ago, Cromagnon Man who slaughtered the vast horse herds of western Europe twenty five thousand years ago, or the vanishing remnant of modern man who still hunts for his living – his very existence



How many points of identification?

was, and still is, proof of his ability to master the science of tracking. It is doubtful that any other phase of knowledge endowed to man has endured the countless centuries to remain as recognizable as has this art of following things that move.

In the early dawn of history it is likely that the science of tracking was not even recognized by primitive man as a special skill. Rather, it was simply a way of life instrumental in providing him with food and clothing and was probably considered by him as standard equipment along with his other five, or possibly six senses, upon which he depended for survival. Several lifetimes later, as the trend toward civilization became more pronounced ,the superb skill man once enjoyed in the swift and silent pursuit of his quarries began to deteriorate. His caves for shelter were replaced by constructed dwellings and his wearing apparel, tools and weapons began to show the effects of evolution.

As man the hunter began to concentrate on the comforts of living, he became aware of the absence of danger in the vegetarian way of life. Hunting was soon a pastime instead of an occupation and it was probably during this era that man unconsciously relinquished the first phase of his vast knowledge of the science of tracking. The passing of time has continued to deprive him more and more of the inherited grace and accuracy with which he performed his awe-inspiring feats in following the quarry, and it is doubtful that we now experience more than the faintest remembrances of that which was possibly our ancestor's grandest achievement.

As time flashes past us we are so intent upon the problems of each day that the ancient art of tracking tends to remind us of something left over from the musty exploits of Don Quixote, and something which is probably as useless to us as his clanking suit of armor. A rapidly increasing population has required a steady procession of newly invented vehicles for the purpose of transportation, and the increase in the number of vehicles has cor-

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW!
All roads lead to Houston for the 1960 Annual Conference of the International Association for Identification, to be held at the famous Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, July 25-28.

respondingly required more surfaced avenues of travel. The constant growth of hard-topped roads, cement sidewalks, parking lots and driveways is such that city dwellers now perfunctorily dismiss the possibility of finding the tracks of a wanted man, a lost animal or those of a specified vehicle on the vast expanses of impervious materials plastered over the surface of the earth to facilitate man's many kinds of travel in all kinds of weather. But tracks frequently do appear on these hard, smooth surfaces, and often times with surprising clarity when caused by dust, industrial residues or moisture.

Because the art of following sign is no longer used daily by the general population, as it was for centuries, it is fading into obsolescence and will likely someday be lost to us entirely. Here in the United States if it were not for a few outstanding trackers in the field of law enforcement and a handful of outdoorsmen who continue to make their living by ranching, hunting and trapping, still more aspects of this valuable science would pass rapidly into oblivion.

The rash of gunslinging western shows on television has recently revived the public's interest in the practice of the quick draw. And now, having mastered this manly art of self-preservation, hordes of TV viewers are beginning to wonder how a western marshal can so unerringly track a fugitive from justice while astride his galloping charger.

If we are on the threshold of a new do-it-yourself fad, let's hope that law enforcement can avoid embarrassment by being prepared to intelligently answer the public's questions on the subject of tracks and the science of tracking. ★★★

Before You Leave On Vacation!

The Aurora (Colorado) Police Department and other Departments are finding that an important step toward crime prevention can be taken by encouraging citizens to observe certain precautionary measures before leaving on vacation. In Aurora a small folder containing the following suggestions is distributed to residents in that community:

Vacation ✓ List

- ☐ Discontinue milk and newspapers. Notify dairy and publication offices—do not leave notes.
- ☐ Arrange with neighbor or relatives for removal of mail, handbills, etc.
- ☐ Notify your Police Department when you are leaving and when you will return.
- ☐ In addition, arrange with one or two neighbors to watch your house. Ask them to report any suspicious activities to the police.
- ☐ Protect your travel funds against loss or theft—use Travelers Checks.
- ☐ Be sure all range burners and oven are "OFF".
- ☐ Disconnect all radios, television, toasters, electric clocks and other appliances.
- ☐ Turn water heater "OFF".
- ☐ Be sure your oil or gas furnace is set to function properly during your absence.
- ☐ Make arrangements for care of pets.
- ☐ Leave house key with neighbor for periodic internal checks.
- ☐ Turn all electrical switches "OFF".
- ☐ Be sure all water faucets are turned off and all drains are open.
- ☐ Leave one or two lights burning, preferably one in the living room and one in the bathroom.
- ☐ Lock all doors and windows, including second floor windows.
- ☐ Do not leave valuables, jewelry and important papers in the house. Place them in a Safe Deposit Box.
- ☐ Latch and bar milk chute door.
- ☐ Arrange to have lawn mowed and watered regularly.
- ☐ Pull window shades down only half way.
- ☐ Remove perishable food and turn refrigerator to "LOW".
- ☐ Do not leave house keys under doormats or on window sills. Thieves know all the best hiding places.
- ☐ Take out rubbish and garbage.
- ☐ Secure tickets and reservations.
- ☐ Do last minute shopping.
- ☐ Leave destination address and telephone number with neighbor.

SPECIAL AGENTS SECTION

Edited by John Richelieu Davis

The Psychology of Security Training

By S. J. Curtis

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Since 1954, Mr. Curtis has been Security Superintendent for The J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit, the largest department store in the country. In his position as coordinating head of all store Security he is responsible for the protection of all J. L. Hudson Company stores, warehouses and properties. This includes three complete Security Departments staffed with a Protection Manager, Assistant Protection Manager, Shoppers, Investigators, Guards, Secretaries and Clericals.*

From 1940 to 1954 the author was in the Security Department of Lord & Taylor, New York's Fifth Avenue Department Store and served as Protection Manager at Lord & Taylor from 1946 through 1954.

He is a member of the National Medical Correctional Association, also of the National Law Enforcement Association and the Southeastern Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police and, in addition, Deputy Sheriff of Oakland County and recent Chairman of the Protection Managers of Associated Merchandising Corporation (an organization of twenty-five of the country's leading stores.)

He was Chairman of the only two National Conferences held on Retail Security by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He worked with Dr. Fabian L. Rouke, leading criminal Psychologist, on a seven year program of successful malefactor rehabilitation which was reported at the 1955 National Medical Correctional Association Conference in Philadelphia. He has served as a lecturer at New York University and Retail Crime Clinics throughout the country, and is author of numerous articles in retail trade magazines, as well as author of the new book Modern Retail Security (Charles C. Thomas).

SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SECURITY training is saving many stores thousands of dollars a year. Such programs can cover many different causes of loss. They can have impact, not only on theft, but also on carelessness, system failures and supervisory neglect.

As Morris Moss, Vice-President of the Hecht Company in Washington, D. C. says, "To reduce shortages you have to work at *everything*."

What Mr. Moss says is true. Security training programs which hit at the many causes of loss are one of our best weapons. Education *can* cut shortages.

Mr. Moss bears this out himself in his statement, "You can *talk* a shortage down." As he explains, "If you get every one interested in your shortage problems they begin to solve themselves."

SECURITY EDUCATION DEFINED

Ideas have power. They are one of the great motivating forces. Education, as we are using it here, means motivating people with *ideas*.

Psychologists have found that there are words, pictures, designs and colors which can act as triggers to the human mind. These devices can influence our attitudes and our actions. We will call the techniques used for such motivation *"education."*

WHY ARE SECURITY PROGRAMS NEEDED TODAY?

Did you know that twenty years ago employee security educational programs would not have worked? Today they do! Why? What is the difference between then and now?

The answer is not simple. It has to do with a change in human motivations. Our people have undergone a major psychological change. This has occurred during the past twenty years. We can see this change. We can evaluate it and even gain some insight into what has caused it. But we don't have all the answers, not yet.

What has happened? David Reisman explained it in his sociological study, "The Lonely Crowd." Whyte made the change even clearer in describing the new trend toward conformity. He told about this in his book, "The Organization Man."

Have you thought about it? Rollo May did in his enlightening book, "Man's Search for Himself." He thought about it a lot. He called today's generation, "The generation of the hollow men."

Are we a generation of hollow men? What did Rollo May mean by that statement? Let's examine another vital question. Vital to law enforcement people, even more important to every person in our country. The question is this, why has crime increased? Why is it that every year statistics show more and more crime?

You've thought about this problem before, did you decide what the answer was?

What about juvenile delinquency? Is it increasing? Some people say that it isn't, that it just looks as though it is. But statistics show that juvenile delinquency has today become a major crime problem. It not only has increased in amount but also in destructive violence. Why? What's different about today? What has happened? Has something gone wrong?

Perhaps we can resolve these ques-

Address: S. J. Curtis, Security Supt., The J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit 26, Michigan.

tions and at the same time explain why security educational programs are today more effective as a weapon in fighting crime than they ever have been before.

Whenever people act in any way, good or bad, it is because they are *motivated* to act. The question is—where does the motivating force come from?

Whyte in, "The Organization Man," sums up the whole problem when he says, "Man today has changed. Where a few years ago he was inner-directed, today he has become an outer-directed person." As he says, we no longer have the built-in "protestant ethic."

What does he mean, "outer-directed?" Just this, that we are getting our motivation "orders" today from outside ourselves. Years ago these "orders" came from within ourselves. Let's talk about this thing in simple every day terms. Let's illustrate it in a simple way. Years ago a man in business who liked polka-dot ties—wore a polka-dot tie. He made his own decisions, he was inner-directed. Today the man in business who likes polka-dot ties, looks around him to see what the other men in business are wearing. If they are all wearing striped ties—he wears striped ties. He is outer-directed.

Now, let's examine this in a more serious area of morals. What about conscience? How do you decide today what is the right thing to do? If you are "inner-directed" you decide from within yourself. A so-called, still small voice deep inside yourself tells you what is right or wrong. Nothing that other people may do changes your opinion of what is right or wrong. You know for yourself because you depend on the answers within your own mind. You act with confidence on this inner-direction.

But what about the new era? The new generation? The world of "hollow-men?" How do they decide what is right and what is wrong? Many of them seek the motivating guidance for their behavior from the outer-world. They look outside themselves for their answers to moral questions. The conscience of the hollow man consists of conforming to the beliefs and actions of those with whom he associates. Those he looks to for guidance. The actions and beliefs of others become the solutions to his problems. It is on the basis of this emulation of others that he makes his decisions.

We see this principle illustrated in the modern juvenile delinquent. In his peg bottom trousers, his black leather jacket. In the gangs that roam restlessly about our big cities. Here we see the results of the new "outer-direction."

The rules are made by the gang leader. The group follows the "code." The gang creates its own standards. The individual juvenile becomes a caricature of the gang boss.

The juvenile delinquent lives in a weird world of jungle laws. Moral standards of the past are meaningless. There is no inner-direction. No protecting conscience to turn to for answers to right and wrong. Actions of these youths is determined by the leaders' decisions.

Troubled parents feel insecure. Why do children act as they do? Why do they run wild? Will their child become a victim? Will he be a member of the leather jacket, roaring muffler set? What gets into them? Doesn't Rollo May's description, the "hollow-men" fit these desperate, disturbed young men? Maybe they have lost or perhaps they never had that inner something which in the past protected them from immoral outside influences. Perhaps the parents of these young men have betrayed their trust. Have failed in their responsibility toward their son or daughter. Have deprived them of a part of their natural birthright. A moral code. Have failed to give them the love, understanding and moral values so much needed in the development and nourishment of a healthy conscience.

The sign of our outer-direction is our conformity. The inner-directed person has a moral gyroscope built inside himself. It keeps him on a set moral path. In the new age of the outer-directed man, there is no gyroscope, no inner-stability. There is only one basic rule of behavior and that is that you must conform. Lindner in his book on juvenile delinquency called, "Must You Conform?", points out that juvenile delinquency is today a pathological disease. He notes further that it is contagious. It is passed on from the unclean to infect the clean. A child who unfortunately gets into a delinquent gang becomes a delinquent because he has learned to conform with outside leadership. He has no built-in moral gyroscope for inner-guidance.

As you think about this, you will see the direct relationship between outer-direction and our national picture of a steadily increasing crime rate. Some men will do a good job of rationalizing the values in our modern conformity. They will tell you that this conformity is an indication of a new flexibility, an ability to adapt around life. They will say that a man who conforms shows his ability to be a team worker. There may be truth in such statements. But there can be no denying that a man who is outer-directed has washed out his inner-standards. His behavior patterns are set by those he looks to outside of himself for leadership.

Does this change in our psychology explain why security educational programs work today? It is because man today is most susceptible to outside influences. He can be unconsciously influenced as never before. We can set his standards of behavior at any age. We can shape his attitudes and beliefs without his being aware of it. He is willing and waiting for us to motivate him. He wants to know what is expected of him. In fact, he wants above all else to conform.

In today's setting, well planned educational programs can be important. They are dynamically effective. Also important are the leadership

roles of our supervisors. How they act will determine the patterns of behavior for those who work for them. Theirs is a serious responsibility. The leader must set an example of honesty for his people. He must operate the store systems without fear or favor.

Study an individual supervisor and you will know the attitudes of his people. Today people emulate their leader.

We must also be aware that conformity increases the problems of criminal contamination. One dishonest employee infects another employee. Soon, you have several dishonest employees. The disease spreads;

Security educational programs are the answer to furnishing constructive outer-direction to people in all areas of your store. Such programs are not only a deterrent to crime, but they could almost be said to be a management responsibility.

Don't we have a new duty to set up moral standards for our people? If they must conform, let them conform with good principles set up by the store. Principles of honesty and integrity. The individual's inner moral gyroscope no longer operates to protect your store's merchandise and money from theft. We must face this shocking fact. We must assume that there is no longer any individual morality as we have known it in the past. Today individual standards are the result of group conformity. We have to find answers to this human problem. With security educational programs we have at least one of the answers. We can prevent losses through constructive motivation of the outer-directed people.

Master the tools of education and you will be able to shape peoples' attitudes in many ways. For instance, you can get your salespeople to act also as detectives. This will greatly increase the size of your security staff.

As Roswell Smith, Security Head of Rich's in Atlanta, Georgia, has said, "Eighty per-cent of all shoplifter cases should originate with your salespeople." A good training program can make Mr. Smith's words a reality.

With proper motivation, people will avoid making false arrests. With educational programs you can persuade your employment department to use care in selecting new employees. You can give your supervisors new backbone. You can tighten your store's systems and controls. Theft losses from poor displays can be reduced. With the process of persuasion you can stir people throughout your store to constructive security action. Mind images can even set up invisible barriers to theft. This new field of security education can be one of the most important things your store can do to increase your profits.

WHO IS TO BE INFLUENCED?

When you talk about such programs do you think of them only in terms of salespeople? True a lot of good security programs have been used to train salespeople to watch for shoplifters. But aren't there many other ways you can use security educational programs? Here is a partial list of groups who can be motivated by a security program:

A. New employees.
B. Store supervisors.
C. Top management executives.
D. Employment department personnel.
E. Merchandising executives.
F. Departments with high losses.
G. General public.

PLANNING THE PROGRAM

Let's briefly review the factors in planning a Security Educational Program. You will be concerned with the following things:

1. Toward what group is your program directed?

2. What are your objectives? What do you expect to accomplish with the program?

3. What media of communication do you plan to use?

A. Talks
B. Photos
C. Slides or movies
D. Demonstration
E. Posters
F. Pamphlets
G. Memos
H. Exhibits

4. What persuasion devices do you plan to use?

A. The acceptance or "virtue" device designed to cause people to accept by association with "good" words, symbols, acts.

B. Rejection or "poison" device to cause us to reject by association with "bad" words, symbols, acts.

C. The testimonial device to cause us to accept or reject by the testimony or evidence of persons considered "good," "respectable," "successful," or inversely a "horrible example."

D. The together device to cause us to accept or reject by the application of any or all of the former devices applied through the pressure of groups or a mass emotion and action.

5. Have you planned a follow-up

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for evaluation of results?

These headings are self-explanatory. There is considerable material which could be considered under each but space limitations will not allow detailed explanations at this time.

THE DANGERS

Our last comments have to do with the hidden dangers in Security Educational Programs. You, of course, want a program which will reduce store losses. You want to *prevent* thefts. Can a security training program create thieves? This is a very real danger which we have a responsibility to face.

Have you ever walked into a store where there was a sign on display saying, "Shoplifters will be prosecuted." What was your reaction? You probably hadn't been thinking about shoplifting at all until you read that sign. Now you look around the store. You start to ask yourself, "I wonder how difficult it *would* be to steal from this store. The germ of an idea has been planted in your mind. Probably *you* won't steal as a result of the thoughts the sign has brought to mind. But, is that true of every one? Could such a sign cause a person to think about stealing? And could such thoughts lead to acts of theft?

A few years ago a movie was out called, "I was a shoplifter." The stores in New York picked up numerous shoplifters in the weeks following who claimed they had never stolen before. That they got the idea of shoplifting from the movie. It looked easy so they tried it.

A magazine article showing how shoplifters conceal merchandise was published in a national magazine. As soon as the copy hit the newsstands, stores all over the country reported an increase in cases. Many of the people that were caught said that they got the idea of taking from stores after reading the article.

Were thieves really created by this movie, this magazine article? Or was this only a lame excuse for a group of petty thieves that had actually been shoplifting from the stores long before the movie came out or the magazine was published?

One Security Manager wanted to know the answer. He gave six lie detector tests to shoplifters who claimed that they had been caught stealing the first time they tried. They also said they had stolen because of reading the magazine story or because they had seen the movie.

What was the result of the six lie detector tests? In every one of the six tests it was proven the woman was telling the truth!

The danger is real. If we are aware of the problems we can offset it. There are two things we can do when planning any program:

1. Try to avoid as much as possible, pictures — demonstrations or descriptions of *how* people steal.

2. If the methods of theft have to be used in the program then counteract the risk involved. Do this by combining strong theft deterrents. Balance the program with dramatic evidence showing the penalties of theft.

By avoiding the problem or by counteracting the dangerous material with deterrent factors, we can avoid the dangers inherent in security education programs.

CONCLUSION

To sum it up, these are the steps your store should take in planning Security Educational Programs:

1. Select the groups where you plan to use programs.

2. Define your program objectives for each group.

3. Decide on the media you intend to use.

4. Work out your motivational factors.

5. Offset the risks with deterrent material. ★★★

Industrial Security Internship Awarded Kenneth D. Wilson

Space Technology Laboratories, Inc., of El Segundo, Calif., has awarded what is believed to be among the nation's first industrial security "internships" to Kenneth D. Wilson, James E. Dunlap, Director of Industrial Relations, announced today.

Wilson, 22, will be given industrial security duties concurrent with his studies at the University of Southern California. After receiving his Bachelor of Science Degree in Public Administration in June, Wilson plans to begin work on a master of science degree.

Wilson's duties will include administration of visitor, contractor, and subcontractor control; personnel security clearances; safeguarding of classified documents, and security inspections.

The internship program was coordinated between STL, Professor Jack B. Kenney, USC Department of Public Administration; and Dr. Albert C. Germann, head of the Police Science and Administration Program, Long Beach State College, and Raymond E. Williams, STL Assistant Security Manager.

Robert H. Merbach, STL Security Manager, said the pilot program is unique because it provides for a practical application of classroom theories.

"The program," said Merbach, "is designed to attract the best-qualified personnel to the industrial security profession."

Wilson, an outstanding senior student at USC, is president of both the School of Public Administration and the campus chapter of Theta Chi Fraternity.

FOR THE LAST WORD IN POLICE SCIENCE
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HOMICIDE IN AN URBAN COMMUNITY *by* **Robert C. Bensing** *and* **Oliver Schroeder, Jr.,** *both of Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio.* With an Introductory Section by The Honorable Perry B. Jackson, Judge, Municipal Court, Cleveland. A study in depth of an ancient crime in a modern setting. The community under the microscope — Greater Cleveland. The time period — seven years. The number of homicides—662. Answers your thousand and one questions on the LEGAL AND SOCIAL FACTS OF HOMICIDE. Photographs, maps, tables, and graphs present the raw facts of murder in a typical northern, urban, industrial area. *Publication date June '60.*

MODERN RETAIL SECURITY *by* **S. J. Curtis,** *The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.* As one reader so aptly put it—"'Modern Retail Security' is the first NEW IDEA for increasing store profits since the innovation of self-service." It fairly crackles with creative ideas for career men and women in public and private law enforcement. Eighty-eight actual case histories from the files of retail stores across the country illustrate some of the problems of store theft. Includes a detailed description of just how to set up and operate a security organization with complete job descriptions for each staff member. *Publication date June '60.*

SEX CRIMES AND THEIR LEGAL ASPECTS *by* **John Drzazga,** *Police Dept., N.Y.C. (Ret.).* Extensive and exhaustive research has resulted in material that has NEVER BEFORE APPEARED IN PRINT. In addition to a detailed study of laws prohibiting or restricting sex conduct, the book covers sexual history and customs, techniques used by perverts, types of sexual deviations or practices, and commercial vice. Technical and medical terms have been cut to a minimum—the AVERAGE INTELLIGENT LAYMAN CAN UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT. *(Police Science Series) Publication date May '60.*

THE POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL FUNCTION *by* **Paul B. Weston,** *New York City Police Dept. (ret.).* If your job is to relieve traffic congestion—if you have a deep interest in preventing death on the highway, this book tells how it can be done. The police traffic control function is at last presented by a high ranking officer experienced in the command of accident reduction units. A practical, reliable guide. *Pub. May '60, 312 pp., 44 il., $11.50.*

CRASH INJURIES: The Integrated Medical Aspects of Automobile Injuries and Deaths *by* **Jacob Kulawski,** *St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo.* Medicine, engineering, law —all three converge toward a solution as Dr. Kulowski deals with the WHY and HOW of crash injuries and deaths. A large part of the book is devoted to HUMAN SALVAGE. Adjacent domains of engineering and biological sciences are explored, evaluated, and correlated with the medical situation as a whole. Over 50 tables and 600 illustrations highlight and clarify the text. *Publication date May '60.*

STOPPING VEHICLES AND OCCUPANT CONTROL *by* **Beryl Langford** *and* **Robert Sheehan,** *both of Michigan State Univ;* **Thomas F. Lobkovich,** *General Motors Corp.; and* **Paul J. Watson,** *U. S. Treasury Dept.* Whether a police officer stops John Q. Public or the Dillinger of the day, he has a distinct advantage if he follows the basic principles presented here. Every detail has been included so that the officer will be confronted by no situation with which he is not thoroughly familiar through training. *Publication date May '60.*

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVING: Factors of Traffic Enforcement *by* **A. R. Lauer,** *Driving Research Laboratory, Iowa State Univ., Ames, Iowa.* FOR THE FIRST TIME results of a continuous program of research are presented under one cover. The findings—spanning almost an academic generation — include data on background of driving research, psychology in traffic control, fundamental factors of safe driving, driver education, driving vision, driver evaluation techniques, making license plates more effective, and real and imaginary causes of highway and traffic accidents. *Publication date June '60.*

THE MURDEROUS TRAIL OF CHARLES STARKWEATHER *by* **James M. Reinhardt,** *Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln.* Few Americans have forgotten Charles Starkweather's murderous trail of eleven victims sacrificed in the short period from December 1, 1957, to January 29, 1958. What makes the difference between a useful citizen and a murderer? To answer this question Professor Reinhardt explored every facet of this strangely marked personality. The unrealistic nature of Starkweather's thinking about himself and the world around him shed new light on the complex problems facing those who deal day after day with the potential killer in modern society. *(Police Science Series) Publication date August '60.*

LEADERSHIP FOR THE POLICE SUPERVISOR *by* **Clifford L. Scott,** Captain of Police, San Antonio, Texas, and **Bill Garrett.** *Artist, Captain ASA.* A neat package of leadership principles in one small, easy-to-read, comfortable book. There are no involved charts to confuse. No statistical mumbo-jumbo. This is an overview of the principles and practices of leadership as they pertain to the patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, inspector, and chief. Delightfully and humorously illustrated with drawings by Artist Bill Garrett. *(Police Science Series) Publication date May '60.*

PRACTICAL POLICE KNOWLEDGE *by* **Juby E. Towler,** *Police Dept., Danville, Va.* For years law enforcement administrations have asked us to furnish an all-around guide book in which the young police officer would find the FACTS about the services his superiors expect from him and which would supply him with INSTRUCTIONS on how to carry out the DUTIES assigned to him. Captain Towler's book offers even more! It serves as a complete training course for the recruit policeman—a refresher training course for older officers. *Pub. April '60, 216 pp., $5.75.*

THE AUXILIARY POLICE UNIT: Its Formation, Training and Use *by* **Everett M. King,** *Coroner, County of Alameda, Calif.* By application of these suggestions FIELD TESTED WITH SUCCESS, the police administrator may easily and logically satisfy a community lack of serious consequence. Wide diversity of unit type and objective is outlined and provides a GUIDE FOR FUTURE PLANNING ACTIVITIES. Twenty-seven photographs and illustrations supply the organizing officer with examples and visual proof that such work can be successful, satisfying, and of material value to the community as a whole. *(Police Science Series) Pub. May '60, 224 pp., 27 il., $8.75.*

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The Dog in Law Enforcement — A Brief Resume

By Samuel G. Chapman

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is Assistant Professor of Police Administration in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety at Michigan University (since 1959). He also serves the Institute for Community Development and Services where he engages in studies of police service in those Michigan Communities where the Institute is undertaking a community development project. He holds the B.A. and M.A. degrees in Criminology from the University of California in Berkeley. Professor Chapman served as a patrolman in the Berkeley Police Department from 1951 to 1956 and from 1956 to 1959 as Police Consultant for the Public Administration Service of Chicago. His consulting experience has included the conduct of studies and preparation of reports on police services in Wichita Falls, Texas; Vancouver, British Columbia; Waco, Texas; Pontiac, Michigan; Aurora, Colorado; Daytona Beach, Florida; and Lake Forest, Illinois. In addition, he conducted a study of the problems facing the Alaska Territorial Police as a part of the transition of this force into a State Police Agency; the results appeared as part of an overall Public Administration Service report on the government of the State of Alaska.*

The police field will welcome this excellent survey of the use of dogs in the law enforcement services, which Professor Chapman has written exclusively for the Journal. The article which follows is being expanded into a monograph to be published by the Public Administration Service.

While dogs have been used for public protection for centuries, the practice of formally training dogs for use in police work began in the late 1800's. The practice of training and using trained dogs for all-purpose law enforcement, once established, spread throughout Europe, to England and Wales, and ultimately to the United States. Police in other countries, such as South Africa and Japan, also began training and using dogs to augment traditional law enforcement arms.

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TYPES OF POLICE DUTY PERFORMED BY DOGS

In police work dogs are used to search for and take into custody suspects who flee the police, guard suspects, guard police property, help officers search alleys, yards, and buildings, warn officers of lurking danger, and search fields, forests, hills, and other broad, open areas for persons as well as property. Dogs also assist the police in controlling crowds and reducing criminal activity in those areas where they are used. Consequently, the duties which police dogs perform may be divided into two basic categories — tracking and all-purpose. Tracking work requires that a dog possess especially well-developed and trained scenting powers, while a dog engaged in all-purpose police work must be amply endowed with multiple abilities.

TRACKING DOGS

While the bloodhound is the popular stereotype of the tracking dog, several other breeds are capable of, and frequently perform specialized and difficult tracking duty. Specialist tracking dogs, possessed of a particularly keen sense of smell, are commonly employed in police work to search for criminal escapees, missing persons, and lost children. Because of their unusual ability to detect human scent in the air, they are also used to search for injured persons and bodies, as well as for stolen property suspected of having been hidden or discarded. In criminal cases, even when specialist tracking dogs prove unsuccessful in locating a suspect, they sometimes are able to indicate the direction in which the suspect fled.

ALL-PURPOSE DOGS

All-purpose police dogs must be strong, hardy animals with high intelligence, great persistence, keen sight, and a sense of smell sufficiently developed to approach that of a tracking dog because, besides performing broad general-duty police work, they are often used for tracking. German shepherd dogs lend themselves as well as any breed to serving as all-purpose police animals.

Tracking dogs may be considered as 'specialists' in the truest sense of the word, while all-purpose dogs are police 'generalists.'

USE OF POLICE DOGS PRIOR TO 1895

While dogs have served man for centuries in war and peace, an early account of a dog serving as a detective and pointing out his master's murderer dates from the reign of Pyrrhus (300-272 BC), King of Epirus (Ancient Greece) in the third century, B.C.:

"A certain slave for some unknown reason had been done to death by two men, when they met him on a lonely road. His dog, who was with him and sole witness, remained by the body. The King passed that way on a royal progress, and, observing the animal by the side of the corpse, bade his charioteers halt. 'Bury the body,' he commanded, and bring the dog to me.' Some time elapsed: the dog remained with his new master and accompanied him when he went to a review of his troops. As two of the soldiers marched smartly past, the animal flew at them with such fury that he all but tore them to pieces. No further evidence was needed, for, in order to escape from the dog, the criminals confessed their guilt."[1]

EARLY FRENCH USE

Dogs were first used for civic pro-

[1] Estelle Ross: *The Book of Noble Dogs*. New York, Century Company, 1922, p. 34.

tection in St. Malo, France. Under the direction of armed citizens, dogs patrolled the perimeter of the town beginning in the early 1300's. The program was halted abruptly in 1770, however, after the dogs attacked and killed a young naval officer out after the curfew hour. The dogs, which have become legend in France, stand prominently as part of the official insignia of the City of St. Malo.

At least one other French town early used dogs to warn its residents of the approach of strangers. King Louis XI provided the ancient abbey and town of Mont. St. Michel atop Mont. St. Michel rock with a dog corps during his reign (1461-83).

USE OF POLICE DOGS SUBSEQUENT TO 1895

A significant event occurred in Ghent, Belgium, in 1899 which had considerable impact on the use of dogs in police work on a more formalized basis.

GHENT, BELGIUM

Ghent is generally cited as being the first city to establish a school where dogs were trained for law enforcement work. The Ghent program, which began in 1899, was preceded by German experiments in the use of dogs which were started in 1896 and by French experiments which began in 1895.

Ghent's dog program began as an experiment and was brought about through the efforts of Police Commissioner E. Van Wesenmael. In March, 1899, the city purchased three dogs and soon purchased seven more. All ten were trained for police work. Shortly before Christmas, 1899, when Ghent had a population of about 175,000 persons living with the city's 6400 acres, the dogs were placed on field duty between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. and worked with ten police constables.

Commissioner Van Wesenmael deemed the experiment a sucecss and requested Ghent's burgomaster to permit the purchase and training of six additional dogs. Permission was granted and the program was broadened. In 1906, about one hundred twenty men, working with between fifty and sixty dogs, patrolled various areas of Ghent.

CONTINENTAL ADOPTION

The Ghent experiment attracted wide attention and prompted several other cities on the continent to use dogs in law enforcement. German officials, after studying the Ghent program, returned to their country and by 1910 over six hundred towns in Germany used police dogs. In addition, several police forces in Hungary, Austria, and Italy, as well as other Belgian police forces, followed the Ghent lead.

EARLY ENGLISH ADOPTION

With the success achieved in Ghent and the widespread adoption on the continent, it was likely that the police of England, too, would soon use dogs. While it is difficult to pinpoint the exact date of English adoption, it appears to have come about in 1910.

Early English use, according to a British Home Office report, more closely resembled an informal operation than a highly organized and carefully considered program:

> "It has for many years been the practice in a few forces for police officers to take dogs with them on patrol duty, and in some of them they were encouraged to do so. The dogs were used primarily for companionship, although their sense of smell aided the men's power of observation. They did not normally undergo any special training and dogs of any suitable breed were used."[2]

Such early informal use, however, soon was carefully scrutinized by the alert English and the potential of the dog for police work was put under Home Office study in 1934. International tensions which preceded World War II, however, forced the study to be terminated in 1939.

MODERN ENGLISH ADOPTION

The broad, modern use of police dogs for law enforcement in England began shortly after the close of World War II. The extent of adoption is evident when one learns that in 1954, twenty-eight of the one hundred and twenty-six police forces in England and Wales (twenty county forces, seven city and borough forces, and the Metropolitan force) were using a total of two hundred and sixty-six dogs for police work (eighty-two in county forces, forty-four in city and borough forces and one hundred and forty in the Metropolitan force). Many of the forces contemplated expanding their dog programs.

POLICE DOG USE IN AMERICAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Less than eight years after the Ghent experiment, at least one American police agency—the New York City police—was using trained police dogs on a formal basis in its law enforcement program. In addition, it is likely that officers in scores of both large and small Amer-

[2] Great Britain, Home Office: *Working Party on Police Dogs, Report*. London, Whitehall, June 20, 1957, p. 2.

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ican cities took dogs along on routine patrol. Instead of being trained dogs, however, the dogs were 'roamers' or personal pets taken along more for company rather than for actual police purposes. Such informal use closely resembles that found in early England.

PAST USERS

In addition to New York City, the police departments of Detroit, Michigan; Berkeley, California; Dearborn, Michigan; Manchester, Connecticut; and Portland, Oregon at one time undertook, but subsequently abandoned the use of dogs for general duty police work. So, too, did the Pima County, Arizona, Sheriff's Department and the Pennsylvania State Police.

New York. The New York City program, which was never broadly developed or put to extensive use, began in 1907 and was terminated in 1951. The dogs, most of which were donated for police use by citizens, were trained by departmental personnel and were kenneled in a police horse stable in Brooklyn. They were first used in the Parkview (70th) precinct in Brooklyn, which was a residential area inhabited by many wealthy persons.

Detroit, Michigan. (1920 population: 994,000; eighty-four square miles.) The Detroit police trained and began using eight German shepherd dogs in general duty police work in 1917. However, in 1919 the police commissioner ordered the dogs sold and the program was terminated.

Nine years later, in 1928, the dog program was reactivated but was subsequently terminated about 1941.

Berkeley, California. (1930 population: 82,000; ten square miles.) For over ten years preceding World War II, the Berkeley police used doberman pinscher dogs in law enforcement. The program was supported entirely by individual officers who shouldered the costs of purchasing, training, maintaining, and feeding their dogs, as well as assuming the cost of veterinary care. Berkeley officers found the costs to be substantial.

Dearborn, Michigan. (1950 population: 95,000; twenty-five square miles.) Dearborn, Michigan's fourth largest city, authorized the purchase of four pedigreed German shepherd dogs for police work in January, 1955. Following four months of intensive training by a former military dog trainer, dogs and handlers were assigned to foot patrol duty between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. in business districts and city parks.

Dearborn discontinued its dog program in February, 1956, and sold the four animals to the Portland, Oregon, Police Department.

Portland, Oregon. (1950 population: 374,000; seventy-one square miles.) The Portland police canine corps was organized in April, 1956. It consisted of fifteen dogs—six doberman pinschers and nine German shepherds. Following training, corps members and dogs were used on both foot and motorized patrol, largely during the night hours.

One year after its inception, Portland terminated its police dog program.

Manchester, Connecticut. (1950 population: 34,000; 28 square miles.) The Manchester Police Department started a four-dog program in February, 1958, but terminated the program in January, 1959, upon the retirement of the police chief. At one time Manchester was using as many as nine German Shepherd dogs in its law enforcement program.

Pima County, Arizona, Sheriff's Department. In the summer of 1958 the Pima County Sheriff's Department, headquartered in Tucson, began using one trained German shepherd dog and handler for police purposes. The program proved limited in duration, falling victim to a change of administration within the sheriff's department following local elections.

Pennsylvania State Police. For six years prior to 1937 the Pennsylvania State Police used German shepherd dogs on general patrol duty. Since then, however, dogs have not been used for police duty *per se,* but have been used in a unique fashion described subsequently.

PRESENT USERS

At least eight American police departments – Baltimore, Maryland; Salt Lake City, Utah; St. Louis, Missouri; Springfield, Missouri; Richmond, Virginia; the Delaware State Police; Houston, Texas; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania – presently use several all-purpose police dogs in law enforcement. The Baltimore program, over three years in operation, is the oldest. Other departments are in the process of planning and installing dog programs.

Baltimore, Maryland. (1950 population: 950,000; seventy-nine square miles.) Baltimore began recruiting dogs for police work in December, 1956. By February, 1957, fifteen men and dogs were undergoing a four-month basic dog and handler training course. There are currently around forty dogs and handlers in this, the dean of American programs.

Salt Lake City, Utah. (1950 population: 182,000; fifty-six square miles.) The first officers and dogs of the Salt Lake City police K-9 corps began a two-month training course in January, 1958 and were placed on street duty in March. In November, 1958, Salt Lake City had seven dogs and handlers on active duty and five additional dogs ready for initial training.

Similar to Baltimore's operation, officers and dogs patrol the city at large and respond to those reports where the dogs may be of assistance. The remaining officers and dogs patrol alleys, varying their asignments in accordance with criminal activity and needs for such coverage in various sections throughout the city. The dogs are reported to be effective in controlling and dispersing crowds, searching buildings, and assisting with the apprehension and arrest of criminals. Salt Lake City, like Baltimore, also reports that the presence of the dogs is of immeasurable psychological value in controlling law violators.

St. Louis, Missouri. (1950 population: 857,000; sixty two square miles.) In March, 1958, St. Louis Chief of Police Jeremiah O'Connell,

Major (then Captain) Andrew T. Aylward, and Dr. Victor D. Brannon, Director of the Governmental Research Institute of St. Louis, travelled to London, England and personally observed and discussed the use of police dogs by the Metropolitan Police. The three-man study party also consulted top-ranking officials of the Lancashire (England) Constabulary regarding their police dog program. On their return trip to St. Louis, they spent a day in Baltimore, Maryland, studying this American program. After considering these programs in relation to the need in St. Louis, the trio recommended to the Board of Police Commissioners that the police department use dogs as an aid in combatting crime.

In May, 1958, the Board acted favorably upon the recommendation and in June, 1958, five carefully selected St. Louis police officers were sent to London to undergo fourteen weeks of training as dog handlers at the Metropolitan Police Dog Training School. Five German shepherd police dogs were provided the St. Louis officers by the Metropolitan Police. After initial training, the best qualified St. Louis handler remained in London to take the advanced instructor's course while the other four and their dogs returned to duty in St. Louis. A sixth officer, the man charged with administrative responsibility for the St. Louis program, joined the others in London in September, 1958, for specialized supervisory training. Following the initial training in London and subsequent use in St. Louis, the department began developing its own program to the extent indicated by local experience.

Springfield, Missouri. (1950 population: 67,000; thirty-five square miles.) In June, 1958, three male German shepherd dogs and three Springfield police officer-handlers commenced training for police duty under the supervision of a private dog training company.[3] The dogs, donated for police use, and the handlers began performing street patrol duty in mid-September.

Richmond, Virginia. (1950 population: 230,000; thirty-seven square miles.) The Richmond Police Department began training four German shepherd dogs and policemen-handlers for police duty in February, 1958. The four dogs, with their handlers, saw their first street duty in June working out of Richmond's first station patrolling the city's "hot spots." Less than forty-eight hours after their first duty, the dogs had arrested an escaped convict as well as a man who was observed breaking into a parked unattended car.

Delaware State Police. The Delaware State Police (headquartered in Dover, Delaware) integrated three trained dogs into its law enforcement arm in August, 1958. Soon the program was increased to five dogs. The animals and handlers are used for crime prevention and suppression work on raids, mob control, and for general duty in the state's unincorporated communities.

Houston, Texas. (1958 population: 925,000; three hundred and thirty-two square miles.) Fall, 1958, marked the creation of the Houston Police Department's K-9 corps. Seven dogs — four German shepherds, one weimaraner, and two doberman pinschers — and handlers, following training, went on street duty in January, 1959. Following about two months of successful street duty, the seven dogs and handlers exhibited their skills and techniques before over 160,000 persons who attended the Twenty-Seventh Houston Fat Stock Show and Rodeo.

Minneapolis, Minnesota. (1950 population: 522,000; fifty-four square miles.) The Minneapolis police added two trained German shepherd dogs to its law enforcement program in the fall of 1958. The animals, purchased in West Germany by a private Minneapolis business concern, are said to have proven especially effective in crowd control duty.

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St. Paul, Minnesota. (1950 population: 311,000; 55 square miles.) St. Paul's police dog program began in July, 1958, with three German Shepherd dogs. The dogs and handlers saw their first street duty in April, 1959. To date St. Paul Police personnel report the dogs have deterred crime in those areas where they were posted and have assisted materially in the arrest of two auto thieves, one purse snatcher, two burglars, one narcotics peddler, and two Peeping Toms.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (1950 population: 688,000; 52 square miles.) The Pittsburgh police dog unit heralded its first anniversary in November, 1959. In its one year, the program has expanded to a strength of 13 German Shepherd dogs and handlers.

THE USE OF SPECIALIST TRACKING DOGS IN THE UNITED STATES

A few American police and penal

[3] Harry's Workdog Company, Route No. 1, Brighton, Missouri; Heinz N. Nawroth, Manager.

agencies have purchased, trained, and used dogs solely for tracking (as contrasted to all-purpose) duty. The Maricopa County (Phoenix), Arizona Sheriff's Department had six bloodhounds from 1948 until the program was terminated in 1956. The Arizona State Prison at Florence, and such other American penal institutions as the McNeil Island, Washington federal penitentiary, the Lewisburg Penitentiary, Pennsylvania; and the Elmira Reformatory and Sing Sing Prison of New York have used dogs in tracking work. The New York State Police have bloodhounds available for tracking duty from its Hawthorne barracks.

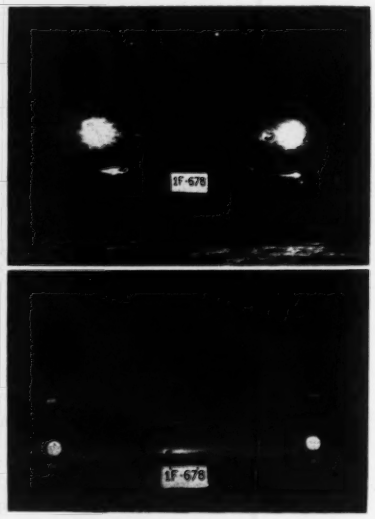
While not used for tracking duty, the Pennsylvania State Police use German shepherd dogs as a medium through which school children are taught basic highway safety and crime prevention principles. The dogs give unique demonstrations of obedience, discipline, and good conduct which aid instructors in presenting the subject matter graphically to youthful audiences.

SUMMARY

At least one more American police department has committed itself to using dogs in local law enforcement. This is the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police who made the decision in late September, 1959. The agency hopes to have trained dogs and handlers on street patrol duty by Spring, 1960.

Undoubtedly there are other municipal agencies which are considering the use of dogs. While some are likely to initiate programs and others will decide negatively, the use of trained dogs in law enforcement appears to be gaining favor in the United States. Time alone, in league with a critical evaluation of each dog program, will reveal how effective the trained dog is.

The dog appears able and willing to help; man should carefully consider the use of his age-old companion in the serious and complex enterprise of law enforcement. ★★★



Front license plates may be read at night even in the glare of the vehicle's headlights.

MICHIGAN ADOPTS REFLECTIVE LICENSE PLATES

Michigan has joined seven other states in the trend to provide motorists with reflective license plates to make vehicles brightly visible to approaching motorists at night.

Reflective license plates, ordinary license plates surfaced with a sheeting which brightly reflects the headlights of oncoming cars back to the driver, provide each car or truck with a night safety device that works independently of the vehicle's lighting system. This quality is particularly important in reducing the danger of collision with parked or stalled cars.

Law enforcement officers find in reflective plates an additional advantage: for the first time, front license plates may be read at night even in the glare of the vehicle's headlights.

Reflective license plates are issued in Maine (since 1949), Delaware (since 1950), Louisiana (since 1953), Minnesota (since 1956), Wyoming and South Dakota (since 1957) and North Dakota (since 1958). Alabama reflectorized its commercial license plates in 1959; Iowa has a county-wide test in operation; and New York, Florida and New Mexico are using some reflective plates on a test basis.

The need for automotive reflectivity is revealed in the law which requires a Class B reflector built into each car by the manufacturer. Such reflectors, which are 1/24th of a candlepower, are inadequate for today's traffic speeds and volume. Some new models are being manufactured with larger reflectors, but most new cars and all the older types are still equipped with small, obsolete reflectors.

Reflective plates are an aid to the solution of the traffic accident problem in that they help to overcome the problems of nighttime visibility.

The purpose of reflective license plates is to make parked trailers, trucks, motorcycles and unlighted or disabled cars more visible to approaching motorists at night.

If a car is parked without lights on a city street, or disabled on the road by a mechanical failure, or the tail lights are hidden by an attached trailer, its reflective plates warn approaching drivers of the position of the vehicle.

In addition to providing accident-prevention benefits, reflective plates help policemen to intercept "wanted" cars by increasing license readability. An officer can read front plates at night while driving. Reflectivity permits officers to check as many plates at night as during the day.

There are two methods by which license plates are reflectorized, both of which are accomplished through the addition of a relatively inexpensive applicator to existing equipment. The plates may be surfaced with reflective sheeting, or coated with reflective glass beads.

Reflectorization for license plates costs up to 28 cents additional per plate, depending upon the treatment. In general, the brighter and more durable the reflectivity, the more it costs. An extremely durable reflective sheeting is available for states with "permanent" plates—such as Maine, which uses the same plates for five years. ★★★

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY

How to Sample

By John I. Griffin

GROWTH OF SAMPLING

SAMPLING based on judgment rather than scientific sampling is a common procedure which we all use in every day matters. Thus we may take a sip of coffee in the morning to determine the characteristics of the brew. A doctor may judge the blood condition of the entire body from a few drops extracted from the finger tip. These procedures constitute a way of obtaining information about the whole of something by examining only a portion of it. This is a sampling procedure based on judgment rather than on scientific methods. Scientific sampling became possible with the development of the mathematical principles of probability. Hence, what is called scientific sampling today can more precisely be termed probability sampling. Using probability sampling methods it is possible to measure the reliability of the sampling method.

With the exception of a survey like the 1960 Census of Population, which is designed to be a complete count, almost all statistical data are now gathered by sampling methods. The reasons are obvious—savings in cost and time possible with a sample. A less obvious reason for preferring sampling methods is that, under many circumstances, the results of a sample survey may be more useful than the results obtained from a census type study. This latter fact arises from the possibility of evaluating the reliability of a probability sample. This article is concerned with the first step in sampling—how to draw the sample. The next issue of POLICE will contain a discussion of how to estimate on the basis of sample information.

SAMPLING SITUATIONS

The law enforcement field presents many opportunities for the use of scientific sampling methods. The need for useful information about factors internal and external in character is felt by all police commanders. The types of information range from specialized skills of their own staff to current changes in the socio-economic characteristics of their community. Certain data may be obtained by simple file searching by a clerk, other data may require skilled field survey workers.. In any case if the number of observations to be recorded can be minimized, without destroying the validity of the information, there has been a gain. Scientific sampling methods make this possible. Frequently police commanders have argued against sampling on the ground that they must have *exact* knowledge. A moment's reflection will show that *exact* knowledge is not forthcoming even if non-sampling methods are employed. Errors, incomplete and inexact recording of information, are a characteristic of every effort to enumerate rather than sample. While such errors are not necessarily eliminated in sampling they are greatly minimized and can, in most situations, be controlled. Furthermore, the precision of the results can be evaluated in sampling procedures.

RANDOM SAMPLING

In scientific sampling work must begin with the drawing, or selection of a random sample. Only if the sample is random, in the technical sense, can the process of making generalizations about the entire population on the basis of information obtained from the sample be valid. Random, as the term is used in statistics, has a technical meaning and does not mean haphazard. It signifies that the selection of cases for the sample is governed wholly by the laws of chance, independent of human decision. That is to say, in drawing a sample from a group of items, each of the items must have an equal chance of being selected. To make a truly random selection of items is not easy. Human choice will favor certain cases just as a field interviewer is likely to select a family living on the first floor rather than one on the top floor of a walk-up tenement. Mechanical methods of selection, such as drawing slips of paper from a hat, have serious limitations and are not acceptable scientifically. In almost all sampling work tables of random numbers are now used to insure randomization.

RANDOM NUMBER TABLES

In the last few years several tables of random numbers have been prepared, the largest containing a million random digits.* Such a table consists of blocks of digits

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* The first 12,500 random digits from this large table are reproduced in Appendix C of the author's book, Statistics Essential for Police Efficiency, Charles C Thomas—Publisher, 1958.

Line / Col.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
601	60359	07603	81594	66235	48154	41257	27974	64695	63165	44593	08210	16863	09655	00855
602	34992	97880	79115	47587	76167	47086	57064	16730	74172	60317	83215	38133	06303	05466
603	04887	64208	71842	97885	32616	23280	11763	19852	64266	24446	14189	77419	30991	92130
604	09333	86232	86199	66094	72594	30100	23673	68705	66989	42666	81857	34651	36167	24221
605	42326	62962	06485	04978	96639	96214	91478	12408	21457	19862	99102	91426	10181	51762
606	49187	42836	17042	35179	31880	48444	89877	50915	37426	21556	25999	84256	82314	18413
607	09228	57404	42180	07949	98750	31506	78442	45809	12725	49774	11276	46371	81681	00623
608	69720	73477	91252	46009	81393	76401	48168	25967	33372	84414	21506	46131	46046	12354
609	82222	13787	96611	95857	34753	36674	44326	66070	61131	70620	42865	89251	54844	04013
610	30703	00513	54586	05623	43999	55387	67189	95058	91174	13121	27557	16512	77963	40635
611	86369	62151	70713	41166	79321	52215	94358	28962	35868	22796	87221	40014	68875	71420
612	83331	99035	66506	96734	91074	24356	03035	66926	32197	54944	76781	86722	11769	27368
613	43053	60600	98921	43720	77342	26186	64554	46226	64244	10703	49564	69737	32948	43060
614	57104	49148	18487	01775	71782	04679	64369	06208	71669	63046	10470	54194	96709	86502
615	33177	11409	13925	18130	54224	13460	39174	63528	22670	31810	04313	50669	20653	31779
616	05424	76714	05732	29415	01183	45054	13493	44006	61641	80304	96504	52181	05359	72203
617	98950	58665	41191	69259	50244	55322	75137	90193	31989	17381	43795	26981	15326	02303
618	54925	20502	71767	82737	64847	04496	35921	42670	08584	54090	52907	75331	09155	54187
619	41980	43716	55304	57526	29616	92314	85883	21584	55046	81997	62277	58884	01590	13532
620	83825	70977	67987	61545	92066	71215	93967	63071	69928	98917	05699	35957	04679	58769
621	84047	83627	37763	07081	33048	57895	42182	73279	08032	19165	01701	35656	03328	81785
622	12777	69127	67921	57611	85876	30744	40886	68396	79787	76434	71221	86769	15104	19062
623	81419	59744	69506	09115	45032	48343	78352	39075	31689	76469	64918	15149	88457	97144
624	59844	03603	96297	58028	93069	35674	38479	54639	54455	10300	73946	94847	53164	07458
625	18350	74944	01044	11210	53622	00779	36027	51496	01694	57895	84570	18271	54461	42210
626	79960	18784	13377	03115	84450	78874	22050	19730	32598	54231	50658	71886	05446	49864
627	45420	24157	16374	22384	56892	84941	97157	99656	33978	81436	10955	98991	10456	35727
628	13945	09559	68152	56960	39453	51654	10617	55628	47933	85161	52996	75414	59552	03546
629	91206	33871	60730	96821	95808	29763	39678	73104	43398	38181	44314	58343	28884	94613
630	24847	08724	81499	72905	95102	63004	22223	19808	90777	54986	97234	18458	22889	83960
631	94303	08209	27804	49372	66392	50578	02966	90907	33164	83044	97985	78526	00983	29271
632	22732	95331	60954	93333	71142	38827	48222	21779	35598	95957	58844	82319	19780	08330
633	82800	24004	65983	01091	70431	91145	88207	52216	94846	75303	85105	89486	08182	56504
634	62700	79965	09610	97815	48579	43574	37652	12447	80233	42473	94585	84840	99926	74778
635	89870	73755	48525	32765	50818	71468	37876	28334	07762	16180	45346	78324	20422	85784
636	81499	24124	67928	12735	41249	24180	54740	44290	58903	38681	04066	69393	84595	42173
637	43610	98189	67538	43055	08080	84208	56295	07813	34068	67549	43081	78581	08095	03471
638	60637	10992	13283	96334	39746	07272	25295	07871	34201	49620	52178	07290	89767	63890
639	00197	36101	05976	88967	68683	67675	85265	10856	06685	37911	82338	56758	95064	30436
640	39148	30350	63464	08008	96607	73505	75513	91238	11048	40972	68837	30260	84002	99947
641	44746	29761	78298	48186	86584	90141	72879	54531	99127	60063	88374	76895	63812	94877
642	13933	04188	27698	48297	12254	29924	73525	51484	73943	08431	62739	31141	30385	30698
643	71018	55288	94804	00259	32725	23024	04656	48102	15904	19019	09882	87431	16879	61253
644	09188	78876	95736	70659	32725	23024	04656	48102	15904	19019	09882	87431	16879	61253
645	79836	54729	47058	49717	22312	06735	58347	04402	03838	97049	38378	38579	24489	86499
646	41737	58635	48056	43994	11599	26382	41305	64182	92877	52732	53130	45275	30183	15962
647	73733	99966	48485	40195	40839	53751	64182	92877	52732	53130	45275	30183	15962	
648	92113	55625	03726	76886	64237	33300	48004	37440	76329	80441	74766	70630	97855	88039
649	63799	22667	74860	99731	06975	63065	72287	81976	43983	97018	25589	96618	93350	67143
650														

Random Start

in which the frequency of occurrence of each digit (that is the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) is similar and in which the sequence of occurrence of digits is random. It is obvious that such a block of digits must be constructed by mechanical methods rather than by human choice. Such a table, taken from a table of 105,000 digits, is shown in this article. This table was prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1949. The page shown here is page 13 and includes line number 601 to 650. This strange table is made up entirely of digits which are divided into groups of five digits only for convenience in reading.

SELECTING THE SAMPLE

Let us suppose that the police commander wishes to select a scientific sample of ten items out of a group of forty items. These items may be investigative reports, complaints, blocks in his precinct and the like. The first step is to number the items serially. Many types of data may already bear serial numbers. This is likely to be the case with files, complaints, property lists and so on. In any case the assigning of numbers is a simple matter. The blocks on a map of a city or precinct can easily be numbered in sequence. In many cities permanently assigned block numbers are used. In order to illustrate the procedure the following block of forty items is shown, we may think of them as forty blocks, for example. This group of forty items is called the universe.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40

We now wish to select a sample of ten items. To do this we enter the random number table. It is possible to start anywhere in the table, that is a random start is made at some point. The random start is shown on the table. Then the table may be read across or down in a systematic manner. Here the choice has been made to read across. Since the universe ran only to the number 40, we shall select the first ten numbers of 40 or lower which we encounter in the random number table. Thus the first two digit number encountered at the random starting point is the number 03. Hence the third case in the universe is one of our sample cases. The next case in the sample is number 20, the next number 19, the next number 9, and so on. The random sample therefore is as follows:

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

The ten underlined items represent the random sample. These particular cases or blocks would then be surveyed. This procedure that has been illustrated is known as simple random sampling.

OTHER SAMPLING PROCEDURES

In addition to simple random sampling other methods of scientific sampling can be used in particular situations. Stratified sampling involves the dividing of the items in the universe into two or more classes called strata. Thus the economic characteristics of the blocks in a precinct might suggest the dividing of the universe of blocks into two groups, commercial and residential. The sample would then be selected independently from each of the strata. In effect, therefore, a simple random sample would be taken of the commercial and of the residential blocks. Stratification methods may reduce the cost of a study and produce more satisfactory sample results. Different sampling ratios might appropriately be used for the commercial and residential blocks. Of course, if the introduction of the stratification is not justified, such methods will introduce a bias. If the police problems, or the amount of police service necessary, were actually the same on commercial as on residential blocks, the introduction of the stratification would be unjustified. In addition to stratification, systematic sampling may sometimes be used. In this process, the sample items are selected from the universe in such a way that there is a uniform interval between each sample item and the next sample item. Thus, if ten out of one hundred items are to be sampled, the selection would be made by first drawing an item at random and then selecting every tenth item thereafter. Special care must be taken to assure that this method does not introduce non-random influences. For example, in the sampling of houses in a development, every tenth house might happen to fall at the corner of a block and therefore not be representative of all the houses.

SAMPLE SIZE

In sampling which is not scientific sampling, it is necessary to guess at the size of the sample required. Scientific or probability sampling, however, provides a measure of the reliability of the results and a method for determining the size of sample necessary to yield the required level of reliability. The necessary size of a scientific sample has very little to do with the relative size of the sample. That is to say *absolute* sample size is important. A sample size of one hundred cases, for example, may be sufficient even if the universe contains thousands of cases. This is the key to the successful use of scientific sampling in such fields as political opinion polling, TV ratings and the like. ★★★

St. Louis Crime Commission Makes Annual Award

THE St. Louis Crime Commission annual ward for 1959 to a citizen for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities was presented jointly to Robert T. Culis, 2648 Osage, and Robert G. Webber, 33 Delores Drive, East Saint Louis, Illinois, it was announced by Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., President.

The award, consisting of plaques and inscribed wrist watches, was given to Mr. Culis and Mr. Webber at special presentation ceremonies in the office of Mr. Shepley.

The citation on the plaques reads as follows: "St. Louis Crime Commission annual award for 1959 to citizens for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities is presented to Mr. Robert T. Culis and Mr. Robert G. Webber whose personal heroism and dedication to civic duty resulted in the solution of a series of serious crimes, and who are deserving of public gratitude and recognition."

An Awards Committee selected Mr. Culis and Mr. Webber from a list of possible candidates for the honor. The selection was based on their separate pursuit of two bandits who held up a supermarket and their securing of the license number on a second get-away car which led to the bandits' apprehension.

Around 9 A.M. on October 10, Robert Culis was at a check-out counter of the Kroger store at 3417 Ohio Avenue, when a man flourishing a revolver ordered the cashier to open the cash drawer. Thereupon, the bandit scooped up $120 and fled in the company of a second holdup man.

Mr. Culis rushed out and observed the two men drive off in a black Ford. Culis got into his own automobile and pursued the Ford which followed a circuitous route to Potomac and Indiana, where he observed the men change from the Ford to a green and white 1958 Plymouth. Mr. Culis got the license number on this automobile which was last observed going west on Wyoming.

At the time of the holdup, Mr. Robert Webber was seated in his automobile in front of the Kroger store when he observed the two men run out. Verifying the fact that a robbery had occurred, Webber turned his car around and also pursued the Ford. Observing the Ford turn onto Indiana, Mr. Webber doubled around the block and approaching the other automobile head-on, he secured an excellent view of the two bandits as they changed cars.

Police Officers converged on the area, and being furnished with the description of the second get-away car, they observed the automobile parked in front of 2017 Park Avenue. Shortly thereafter, James Owens, an ex-convict, got into the car and started to drive away. Taken into custody, Owens admitted his part in the holdup and named another ex-convict, James Earl Hay, as his accomplice. Ray was then apprehended in a rooming house at 2023 Park Avenue. Later, he was identified in two further holdups.

On December 17, 1959, a jury in Division No. 12 of the St. Louis Circuit Court for Criminal Causes found Ray guilty of Armed Robbery and the court assessed his punishment at twenty years in the Missouri State Penitentiary under the Missouri Habitual Criminal Act.

On January 4, 1960, in the same court, Owens pleaded guilty to the offense of Armed Robbery and was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary.

At the time the award was established, Mr. Shepley said, "The basic concept of an annual award is the conviction that maximum police effectiveness can never be attained without the loyal support and cooperation of the average citizen. If this award can make the public a little bit more aware of that fact while at the same time giving public recognition to those who have demonstrated it in a practical and outstanding manner, then the award will have served its purpose." ★★★

Robert T. Culis (third from right) and Robert G. Webber (right) receive the St. Louis Crime Commission Annual Award for 1959 from Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., President. Others present were: From the left, Al Steimel, Crestwood, Mo. Police Chief and President of the St. Louis County Law Enforcement Officials Association; Major Troy Ferber, St. Louis Police Department; Herbert Moss, Acting Special Agent in Charge of the F. B. I. in St. Louis; St. Louis County Police Superintendent Raymond W. Hensley.

The Mallory Decision
and
The Vanishing Rights of Crime Victims

By Edgar E. Scott

SHOULD OUR LAWS ASSIST THE CRIMINAL TO HIDE THE TRUTH?

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Edgar E. Scott, who is now Deputy Chief of Police, Chief of Detectives, of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., was born on February 10, 1905, in Germantown, Tennessee. After finishing High School, he spent four years serving with the United States Marines.*

On August 1, 1931, Chief Scott was appointed to the Metropolitan Police Force, and spent a number of years in the precincts; was promoted to Precinct Detective on May 16, 1936, and was transferred to the Detective Bureau on July 19, 1939; made a Detective Sergeant on August 1, 1939. On January 1, 1948, he was promoted to Lieutenant, and on July 20, 1950, was made Captain of the Robbery Squad. On September 1, 1950, Chief Scott was promoted to Second-in-Command of the Detective Bureau; to Inspector on August 16, 1951; was made Chief of Detectives, of the Detective Bureau on December 1, of the same year, which included the title of Assistant Superintendent of Police. On September 16, 1952, this title was changed to Deputy Chief of Police, Chief of Detectives.

During Chief Scott's twenty-eight "plus" years of police work mostly in the Detective Branch, he has received more than one hundred commendations for meritorious service, plus the Certificate of Honorable Mention for Meritorious Service, awarded by the Board of Commissioners, of the District of Columbia.

THE public interest certainly justifies that more facts be published than were written by Mr. Alan Barth of the Washington Post when she wrote on the Handling of Criminals in the September issue of Harper's Magazine; also, that the rights of the public to protection from the criminal be stressed, while so much concern is directed toward the weakening of law enforcement, and the providing of more and more loopholes through which the criminal may escape any punishment.

Address: Edgar E. Scott, Chief of Detectives, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.

In writing about the fact that the Supreme Court had upset the conviction of Andrew Mallory, a Negro, who had confessed to raping a young white woman in Washington, D.C., Mr. Barth, who consistently emphasized the position most favorable to the criminal, referred to the fact that this writer suggested to the Senate Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights that defenders of the Court's decision might well be examined to see what selfish interest they might have, and that one of the first acts of persons who would overthrow the government would be to break down law enforcement.

On this statement he was correct, and we hasten to add that we also said that there are those who are playing politics with the public safety.

The Washington Post published an editorial shortly after these hearings, in March of 1958, that the writer's usefulness as a police official was over. If that were so, it would be the first time a police official's usefulness was over because he told the truth, and attempted to report facts designed to keep the rights of the public on a proper balance with that of the criminal.

It is not this writer's position, and never has been, that all of those who have taken a stand in favor of the Mallory Rule have been motivated by sinister objectives. It is, however, all too true that the majority unwittingly serves the cause of those who seek to create impotence in the administration of criminal justice as one means to their ideological end.

Now, let us take a look at the facts in the Mallory Case, and a few others which have produced a trend to leniency in the last several years in the Federal Courts of Washington, D.C. and the States, the like of which we can't remember.

In the Mallory Case we have a young white woman who was a housewife, living in an apartment house. The tenants used the laundry room in the basement, and this lady was there, where she had every right to be, using the washing machine. Mallory lived in the Janitor's quarters with his half-brother, the Janitor, and his two grown nephews. Mallory, with well-planned criminality, masked his face, attacked and raped the complaining witness, and escaped. She gave a description similar to the young Mallorys but could not be positive of identification because of the mask. The Mallorys were the only ones with easy access to the crime scene. The Janitor and his two sons were questioned but, at first, did not disclose that Andrew was even living there. The two sons, who were nephews of Andrew, were brought to Headquarters for further interview. Then they said that the Janitor should have told the police about their uncle Andrew who had been there and had left after the time of the attack, and that he was the one that had been wearing the hat described by the complainant. Then, there was probable cause for the arrest of Andrew Mallory. He was located and arrested. When confronted with the two nephews, he also denied the assault. All three volunteered to take the lie-detector test. When Mallory was told that the machine showed that he was lying, he decided that he wanted to tell the truth. He told the police, as well as the complain-

ant, all about this crime. Now, why did he do this? Not, as some would have us believe, on account of some persistent or long interrogation, or because of any fear of the police, or because he was in custody, but it was because he had a guilty conscience and felt that he was in serious trouble and could help himself and make the outcome easier for himself by his explanation. He thought that by talking to the complainant he might get her sympathy and thereby make the penalty lighter! The facts are that Mallory was interviewed only long enough to present the facts of the case to him, and to ask him if he wished to make any explanation or statement. About thirty minutes. This was in an open squad room, in the presence of his nephews, where both the public and the newspaper reporters are in and out at will.

So, Mallory made a voluntary statement, and told the complainant things that he would have had to be present to know about the crime. An attempt was made to locate the United States Commissioner, but he was not available. Mallory was arraigned the very next morning, as soon as Court convened. He was indicted, tried and found guilty. There was no claim of coercion, nor was there any evidence that the short time he was in custody before the confession in any way caused the confession.

Mallory appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, where the conviction was affirmed. Neither the learned Trial Court Judge nor the majority of The Court of Appeals had found anything illegal or involuntary about the confession that would exclude it as evidence, but there was a dissenting opinion by one Appellate Court Judge. Judge David Bazelon wrote this lengthy opinion which contained the new interpretation of Rule 5A of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which was later to be accepted by the Supreme Court. The gist of this rule, which has been in effect for about thirteen years, is that defendants must be arraigned "without unnecessary delay." Never before has this been interpreted as meaning "with no delay." We think that, if Congress had so intended, they would have so worded the rule.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who was a member of and Secretary to the Committee which drafted the rules, does not so interpret it. Neither does Judge Warren E. Burger, who recently wrote that it is the duty of the police to inform the defendant of the facts and evidence against him and to give him the opportunity to make an explanation. Many other judges have spoken out against this rule, but, nevertheless, our trial judges have, to a great extent, been bound by it.

The proponents of the Mallory Rule have said, over and over, that the need for protection from the Third Degree makes it necessary. Also, that the police or law enforcement agencies cannot be trusted to receive voluntary statements from prisoners. But defendants are already protected by the police, the Prosecutor, the Defense Attorney, the trial Judge and the Jury, from the use of involuntary statements. Now the Mallory Rule goes much further than to insure this. It indicates that merely being in police custody is, in itself, coercion.

Many smoke screens have been thrown up by various pressure groups, citing alleged illegal activities of police in individual cases, but, even if true, none of these has any bearing whatsoever on whether a voluntary statement, made within a reasonable time after arrest and before arraignment, should be admissible. Some of these groups come from far from Washington to testify before Congress on the so-called Mallory Bill; some, with political motives, or other selfish interest. There are those who seem to think that the balance of political power is with the Minority Groups and, therefore, they must do something that they believe would please these groups. But, we think this idea will boomerang, because these groups are too intelligent to be so taken in, for two reasons. First, because they want good law enforcement, and, second, because they know that a large percentage of the crimes are committed against these groups.

Speaking in St. Louis, not so long ago, according to the Press, Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court, made a statement that there is a great amount of Third Degree by police. This is perplexing as we wonder on what he bases his opinion, especially in this day when Police Departments are making every effort to professionalize, and are giving special training to their members in Courtesy, Human Relations, etc. Maybe he is basing it on the untrue claims of some defendants when their lives and liberty are at stake. Certainly, if he had direct evidence he would present it to the Department of Justice. If not, he would be indicting dedicated police officers on hearsay evidence. This type of hearsay evidence certainly would not be admissible against a criminal.

The spectre of the "Third Degree" is invariably raised to justify a new or sustained inroad into the operational sphere of criminal procedure, such as Mallory. That phrase, coined to describe physical coercion administered to persons under interrogation by police, entered our lexicon of everyday language at a time when law enforcement, regrettably, was prone to resort to such measures. The fact that they then had little else to employ in the solution of crime does not mitigate to the least degree such offenses against humanity. The writer has never advocated or defended the practice and has no intention to do so now. It must be admitted that the badge of dishonor connoted by the phrase, "Third Degree" was earned by those upon whom it was first pinned. Since

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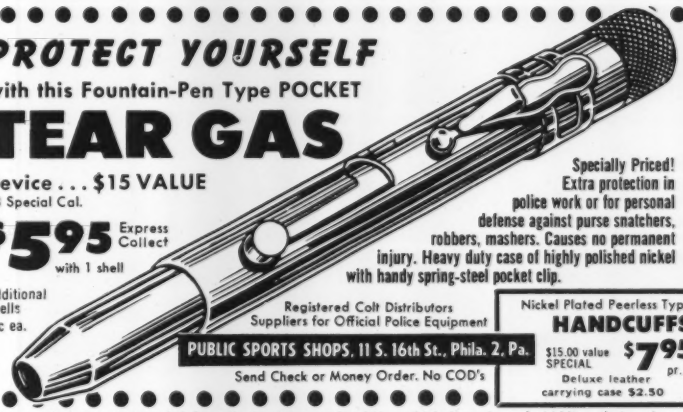

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that era, however, the pendulum has swung a long way in the other direction. In the twenty-eight years the writer has spent in law enforcement he has seen steady advances in investigative techniques, constant development and adaptation of scientific aids to investigation, and, most important, the congealing within the ranks of law enforcement itself of a professional attitude as incompatible with the "Third Degree" as the modern surgeon's instruments would be to those used in his profession a half century ago.

In short, the only area remaining constant, with respect to the "Third Degree," seems to be in the minds of those who still profess to see it in its Nineteenth Century vigor, and who, to do so, must close their eyes to the evolution above described. They must also remain oblivious to existing laws punishing "Third Degree" tactics, including the Federal Civil Rights Statutes, and to strictly enforced regulations and policy in this regard now found in an overwhelming majority of law enforcement agencies. Thus, it seems a little surprising, in the light of these safeguards, to read in a judicial opinion or in the editorial columns of a prominent newspaper, that there should be no time allowed police to question a criminal because of the necessity "to restrain the coercive power of the police and the possible evil of the 'Third Degree'." There is no longer any reference to actual coercion; it is potential coercion, a spectre having no body in fact, no ancestor except tradition, and no existence except in imgination and, perhaps, in prejudice.

The Supreme Court did say that this rule was now their interpretation but that if the Congress so desired they could change the law.

As far back as 1956, long before the Mallory Case, we called attention to a trend by the Federal Appellate Courts, to leniency for the criminal and more restrictions on law enforcement agencies making investigations.

The Mallory Rule is just one of many of these lenient rulings. We have had the Durham Rule from the same Appellate Court, which puts the burden on the prosecution, anytime that the least degree of insanity is claimed, to first prove that the defendant is sane. Many sociopaths can now escape punishment for crime, because the burden has been shifted from the jury to the psychiatrist to decide whether the disease or defect of defendants, however minor, actually caused him to commit the crime. There have been many other rulings, on Search and Seizure, Probable Cause for Arrest, etc., which are far more restrictive on law enforcement than before. Many guilty persons have walked out free for the most heinous crimes imaginable. These were murderers, rapists, armed robbers, housebreakers, etc. The Press has run as many as two of these stories in one day. It would require volumes to describe these cases.

The Mallory Decision alone has the following adverse effects upon law enforcement and, therefore, upon the law-abiding public:

(1) It excludes confessions, voluntarily made and otherwise admissible, for the reason of the time element alone, with nothing more.

Law enforcement officials do not wish to charge innocent persons, and certainly, would agree that confessions by force, threats, violence, coercion, or promises are inadmissible.

(2) In a relatively short time, thousands of crimes would go unpunished, and many undetected.

(3) Innocent persons in great numbers would, of necessity, have to be arraigned, and the stigma of a police record placed against them, unless there is a reasonable time to clear them by interrogation and investigation before arraignment.

This happens in such cases as shakedown, blackmail, false reports, reports to get sympathy, bad information, and mistaken identity.

(4) The professional criminal, or the one who plans his crime so that there will be no witnesses, is the one protected by the Mallory Decision.

The very nature of the common law crimes of violence is that they involve sudden, vicious, surprise attacks where there are no witnesses. The impact of Mallory is felt especially in the District of Columbia because this type of crime, which is more prevalent than others, must be prosecuted in Federal Courts.

(5) A criminal, committing multiple offenses, must be arraigned on the first offense for which he is caught. The others (sometimes many) go uncleared, and the property not recovered.

(6) Multiple defendants could not be detected or prosecuted.

This affects all categories, but we can think with alarm about such offenders as, Assassins, Saboteurs, Safe Crackers, Murderers, Kidnapers, lynch mobs, the bombers of churches, and schools, etc., who usually work in groups.

(7) Criminals who are operating in other states and arrested for a

Backster Inaugurates Advanced Polygraph Training

The group of polygraph examiners shown, attended the first Work Conference held at the National Training Center of Lie Detection. Additional Work Conferences are being scheduled.

Back row: Sgt. Charles Lee, Arlington, Va. Police; James H. Heinz, New Haven, Conn. Police; Emanuel J. Falcone, Lord & Taylor; Arthur L. Culver, U. S. Army; George H. Harris, U. S. Army. Middle row: Joseph Farrell, U. S. Army; John B. Fuller, U. S. Coast Guard; Joseph Cross, U. S. Coast Guard; Lester Thompson, Florida Sheriffs Bureau; George A. Theroux, Asso. Detective Bur. The faculty is seated: Frank Stone, Richard O. Arthur, Cleve Backster, Barbara J. Phillips.

crime in the District of Columbia, must be arraigned on the local charge. The cases in the other states are likely to go unsolved.

The cases involving multiple charges, or multiple defendants, are, in our view, one of the worst features of this law, for there is no way to show why these other cases are not solved, except that it is indicated by the lowering of the percentage of clearance and the rise in crime. For instance, in Washington, D.C., crime had been decreased by thirty-five per cent during the five years prior to 1957, when the rulings took effect, but has been on the increase since that time.

(8) State courts may be influenced by the Supreme Court's decision. The Federal Courts across the land are already bound by it.

(9) Persons making hoax confessions, and there are many, must be arraigned, whereas, with sufficient time to investigate, these persons may be cleared.

(10) Great pressure is placed upon investigative officers. Their health is affected. Good men are more reluctant to enter the law enforcement profession due to these restrictions.

(11) Insurance and bonding companies must increase their rates when police are unable to clear multiple cases or to recover the property for the citizens.

(12) It is now possible for a "Fagan" to send out juveniles to commit crimes, accept the stolen loot, be arrested and confess voluntarily, but still be free from punishment.

(13) Under this ruling, a person may be free from prosecution or conviction even if he walked into the police station and confessed to, we'll say, murder, and told where the murder weapon was, unless he repeated the confession after arraignment. On this point at least one Judge has objected to the police talking with the defendant after arraignment, even though the defendant was willing.

(14) It indictes all of the dedicated law enforcement officials in the land as being unworthy to be trusted to interrogate criminals, in all cases, beforehand, regardless of evidence of the use of coercion, and without waiting for evidence to that effect, or even a claim by the defendant.

(15) The learned and experienced trial court Judge and the Jury are not now permitted, under the law, to have the benefit of many confessions voluntarily given.

(16) The United States Attorney must now take pleas to lesser offenses in many cases, and in some cannot proceed with the indictment.

As an example, in Washington, D.C., a man, arrested on information received, confessed to stealing furs valued at Fifteen Hundred Dollars from an automobile. From the hiding place he pointed out, these furs were recovered. In another case, under the same circumstances, Twelve Hundred Dollars worth of men's suits, stolen in a housebreaking case, were involved. This property and confession were in hand within four hours from the time of arrest.

(17) Officers are now faced with the dilemma in handling serious felony cases involving hardened juvenile criminals of the repeater type. Under the Juvenile Court Act, a juvenile cannot be arraigned unless the case has come up before the Juvenile Court and has been waived to the adult Court. But, under the Mallory Rule, statements, made before arraignment, are inadmissible. So, we have here a voluntary confession made when it is illegal to arraign, being excluded, when the case is waived to the Adult Court, because of the absence of an arraignment. As United States District Judge Edward A. Tamm has pointed out, this demands a remedy.

(18) To proceed with any degree of efficiency under Mallory, more investigation and surveillance are required before arrests are made. This requires much additional manpower, at a higher cost to the taxpayers; that is, if the manpower is available. Most departments, including ours, are already shorthanded. More In-Service Training is required to teach the techniques necessary to operate without the use of voluntary confessions. This also takes manpower and costs money.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

A Flash of Genius

By M. S. Farmer

THE telephone on the desk rang, maybe a trifle more insistently than usual. A sergeant stuck his head around the door. "Chief, you're wanted on the phone."

"Hm, who the heck wants me at this ungodly hour?" rumbled Capt. Keller. It was by no means an ungodly hour, this 8th hour of the morning, but the Captain had arrived only five minutes ago and sorely missed his coffee.

"This is Captain Keller, Precinct Four."

"Oh, captain," came an anxious voice, "there is a basket in my garden. I found a basket in my garden."

"Madam," sternly "no need to call me for that. Deliver it at the police station, care of Lost and Found."

"But captain, there is a baby in the basket . . . and . . . "

"Ah so, Madam, you have to deliver that at the hospital. They admit an average of one foundling a week."

"But, but, she is blue in the face and she doesn't move and she looks murdered." The voice vibrated with the pitch of emotion.

"Dead, not murdered . . . dead. An abandoned body of an infant. We average one such case every month. May I have your address, ma'am?" It had often been said that Captain Keller talked too much, that he fumbled more than could be expected from a captain. He had been compared to all sorts of animals . . . affectionately likened to a bear by his friends . . . his enemies contemptuously called him a baboon. But, he had his way with people. Witnesses soon regained their composure and criminals opend up when Keller stayed around.

A policeman entered carrying a cup of steaming coffee. The captain drank it with his eyes and waved.

"Captain . . . " the voice quavered, "I . . . don't recall. Guess I'm a little excited . . . "

"Your name and telephone number, please. South 8747, Mrs. J. Feldman. Fine, fine. Mrs. Feldman, we'll send someone to pick it up right away."

He looked thoughtfully at the note, pressed a button and reached for the coffee on his desk simultaneously. This time the body followed the head through the door.

"What's up, Chief?" Sergeant Brink's fondness for his superior matched his familiarity. Keller handed him the note.

"Pick up a baby in a basket and bring it to Dr. Miller. Make up a report . . . this party called . . . when you come back. Wait a minute, better check. Hello, operator . . . information please. Hello. This is Capt. Keller, Precinct 4. Can you give me the address of Mrs. J. Feldman? 76 River Parkway, telephone South 9506? Isn't her number South 8747? Oh, thank you."

Keller chuckled as he lit a cigarette. "The way these women get confused! Moved and got a new telephone number 2 months ago. Well, be on your way. We ought to have Doc Miller's report early this afternoon."

" " Conclusion: This female newborn infant died of natural causes. No signs of violence were found. No indications that death may have been due to gross negligence . . . " " They were always the same these cases, as one egg resembles another. What with the high infant mortality and the reluctance to pay burial expenses . . . When occasionally the mother was traced no charges were made. Hm, what charges? According to Sanitation Laws and Regulations of the City Ordinance, section 1, paragraph 3, sub. b: Anyone disposing of garbage, waste or items to be regarded as such in any public street or place . . . $25 fine? Is a dead baby to be regarded as garbage? Keller shrugged his shoulders and went on about his usual business.

Brink drove to River Parkway in his beatup old jeep and enjoyed the breezy morning air. Hope it won't smell like the last one. He remembered the bundle of soggy newspaper he had carried to Doc Miller. The bacon and eggs of breakfast had stuck in his throat as he handed it over. Found this near the river Doc, he had said. Whereupon that grave robber looked him sternly in the eyes and croaked: "Any young man who cannot stand a little smell now and then has no business being a policeman." Then he proceeded to demonstrate how to overcome dislike of a "little smell" by deeply inhaling and exhaling. Gosh, how he had to swallow to keep from making a fool of himself. Thinking of the incident made Sergeant Brink's hands clammy all over again. Funny fellow, Doc Miller. Always trying to make policemen feel like schoolboys. Yet to any outsider he would boast about "our eminent police force." Well, this time he was going to finish the job without batting an eyelash.

At River Parkway No. 76, an elderly lady at the gate pointed before he got to a full stop. "There it is, sergeant." She seemed somewhat flushed and half whispered: "Mina found it this morning when she came in."

The maid standing guard at a respectable distance came forward. Near the corner of the yard where she stood was a slightly bulging, nondescript shopping bag. She volunteered that she had found it upon arriving at the house this morning. Being shocked at what she saw inside, she had called her mistress . . . who now took over.

"She is murdered officer, but we haven't touched a thing after I had a peek."

"How do you know the baby is murdered, madam?"

"Well, she looks so unnatural," the gray-haired, frail woman said. And added thoughtfully, "Dead babies always look so peaceful."

Sergeant Brink smiled, stooped and picked up the bag, then whistled. Mrs. Feldman was right after all, because below the blue-purple little face a piece of cloth was tightly wound around the neck. He touched a cheek and felt its icy coldness. A surging sense of pity and a sadness came over him. He turned to the women and questioned them some more. Neither Mrs. Feldman nor Mina could add any information. He thanked them and bade them goodbye.

As he drove, deep in thought, to Dr. Miller's laboratory, the bag rested next to his seat. It would be tough all right. No leads so far and where to start looking? He remembered the difficulty in tracing abandoned fetuses and stillborns. The clearance rate of these cases was close to zero. In the mass of squirming and squigling humanity who would miss a tiny infant, one of hundreds? The motive was always the same. A low-moronic unwed mother, driven into a corner by her emotional problems; a woman without conscience and without guts; cruel and stupid.

He swung the jeep through the iron gates and came to a stop at the office door.

"Eddie," a high pitched voice yelled, "where did you put that fatty liver?"

Oh, oh, thought the sergeant, here we go again.

"Hello, doc, brought you a present."

"Just a minute, sergeant," said Dr. Miller as he turned to a young orderly who handed him a glass jar with a yellow-brown blood stained mass. "Eddie, get some sections and take the rest to Dr. Parris. Ask him to look for arsenic."

"Now, sergeant, what can I do for you?"

"Doc, I have a homicide in this bag," and Sergeant Brink handed his burden over.

The doctor pulled out the infant, laid it on his desk and looked at it reflectively. Then he proceeded to take off the little white flannel shirt with red piping, tested the rigidity of the body, examined the strangulating cloth. "Not homicide, sergeant, not homicide . . . infanticide. There is a world of difference. Society has been embarrassed since antiquity by these cases. Too many of them. When we started punishing people for killing we found that you can't string up all the aberrant mothers. So we invented a special frame of mind . . . the mind of a young mother exhausted by the rigors of labor, by the drain of lactation. A mind warped by the social injustice of the double standards in morals, one for men, one for women. Such a mind supposedly is not capable of homicide but, it is capable of infanticide. Trouble is that we have never determined when this state of mind stops. At one week? At one month? At three months? At one year? At the end of lactation? Infanticide is the beginning of homicide. It must have been the commonest form of destruction of human beings in primeval times. But we are forever progressing, sergeant, we are substituting homicide for this innocent pastime of primitive people. Now we are cultured and easily shocked by infanticide, even though this type of death is swift and painless."

Dr. Miller lifted a little bandage covering the dried umbilical stump. "Look, sergeant. You are a young father. How old is this child?"

Sergeant Brink, who had listened with amazement to the soliloquy, scratched his chin reflectively. "A couple of days, I guess."

"Sergeant, I do not expect you to be a doctor, but you should know that the umbilical cord drops off at the earliest at four days and at the latest at twelve days. I estimate that this infant is eight days old. But, remember this is a pure guess. Now see here, the bandage is a surgical gauze pad with some yellow powder, probably vioform, which is used almost exclusively by physicians. It is tied with a gauze strip and see how this is torn in longitudinal halves and the two ribbons tied together at their origin before going around the belly? That is a surgical trick. And since a mother of this type would hardly have a private doctor, you had better start your investigation in the charity hospital." The fingers moved deftly as the tightly wound cloth was uncoiled.

"Here you are, sergeant, the bag, the shirt, the bandage, the cloth that is your evidence. No need to wait for the autopsy. You know what that will show. Good luck."

Dr. Miller grabbed the baby like a limp doll by the middle and walked off to the morgue. He smiled as he thought of how he had stumped the sergeant by his swift and sure deductions. These policemen never understand that for four solid years and more, a physician's mind is trained in crime detection. The criminals are diseases and the victims are patients. The investigative mind is sharpened more by this type of crime detection than by tracing human psychopathic killers. It would be a tough case all right, but good practice for Sergeant Brink. That young man would make a good chief one day . . . showed flashes of genius. The medical examiner picked up a knife and started the cut in the abdominal wall. Little bastard, what is the reason for your short existence?

Dr. Miller's piercing eyes lit up in wonderment when the sergeant turned up the next day.

'Doc, it is all finished, signed, sealed and delivered. We got her, thanks to you."

"Good work sergeant. How did you manage it this quick?"

"I took your suggestion Doc, and started at the charity hospital. Figured the nurses on O.B. would remember the shirt, showed it around. One recalled seeing it in a welfare package which she had handed to a young mother dismissed the day before. Unmarried girl by the name of Supi, discharged when the baby was 6 days old.

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I looked up the admission record, found the address listed as 115 Pine Street. That is close to River Parkway so I knew it was getting hot. No soap, wrong address. No girl known there. Then I figured that she might have used a street name from the "trees" section, but being slow-witted might have retained the same number. I ran off all streets with trees, but that was no good. Guess I checked about two dozen streets with names of trees. But I decided to stick with number 115 and tried the "flower" streets which are on the other side of River Parkway. At the ninth try I hit the jackpot. At 115 Olcander Street they knew a girl Supi, very pregnant, who had disappeared two weeks ago. She left a few belongings and on the same morning the baby was found, that was yesterday, the belongings were gone. The people in the house knew she came from a town about forty miles from here and I brought her back late last night. The Captain is as pleased as Punch. Says it is the quickest that he knows of that a case of infan . . . infancide . . . Come again, Doc?"

"Infanticide, Sergeant Brink."

"That's right, infanticide. Well, the captain says it is the quickest that any baby murder has been solved to his knowledge."

"And what is the importance of that, Sergeant?"

"Well, that the murderess gets punished."

"Wrong, sergeant, you couldn't be more wrong. Does it satisfy your sense of justice to know that she will stay in jail for one year, with six months off for good behavior? Is she going to repent? Is it going to prevent other cases? Are any innocent babies going to be saved? We don't know sergeant, we can only guess. We are forever mixing retribution and prevention of crime . . . and we achieve very little either way. To us who are on this side of the stage there are a few certainties, a few things of importance. The scientific investigation of any crime is a necessity, and it has to be swift and sure and complete. Whatever comes after that is makeshift, bogs down in human emotions, human frailties and human errors."

"Well, doc, however you look at it you told me how to solve the case. Gee, Doc, you are a genius and if you are not, you're mighty near one."

"Wrong again, sergeant. I reasoned by logic. It was all there to be read and I have been trained to read it. You also followed your experience and training, but in addition you went beyond what is logical and to be expected. It is you who showed that rare flash of genius that is necessary for anyone to win who plays the numbers. Sergeant, some day you will make a good policeman." ★★★

Temple of Justice

BRITAIN'S OLD BAILEY, SCENE OF MANY COURT DRAMAS

By Fenton Bresler

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Bresler is twenty-eight and received his education at the University of London. He was called to the Bar in 1951 and has been in practice in London since that date. Apart from his practice, he is a contributor to a number of national newspapers and magazines, including the* LONDON EVENING STANDARD *and the* LONDON SUNDAY TIMES. *He also appears weekly in a British Broadcasting Company program—* TONIGHT. *The Journal is pleased to present this interesting article from the pen of Mr. Bresler concerning* OLD BAILEY, *commanding stalwart among the legal tribunals of the world.*

THREE hundred feet above the London traffic stands a solitary golden figure. In one hand it holds a sword, in the other a pair of scales. It is the Goddess of Justice. But, unlike all other statues of justice, this one is not blindfolded. For it adorns the Old Bailey, and London's boast is: "Justice is not blind at the Old Bailey."

It is at the Old Bailey that Dr. John Bodkin Adams, the Eastbourne physician and central figure in a fascinating real-life "whodunit," went on trial for the alleged medical murder of one of his wealthy patients. Although a court has stood on the Old Bailey's site since the twelfth century, its present modern building was ceremonially opened by King Edward VII, great-grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, fifty-one years ago Feb. 27.

Since then the spacious corridors and lofty, oak-paneled courtrooms have — despite two World Wars — not long been silent. Inside the courtroom a quiet, austere dignity pervades, but outside bewigged barristers hurry by, anxious relatives sit and wait, prospective witnesses restlessly pace up and down.

A hurried consultation between client and counsel is held in one corner, a mother tries to quiet her children in another. And, calm amid the excitement, stand policemen sternly turning away curious sight-seers and reverently protecting the hushed sanctity of the court within.

This is the most powerful court in England. It is the Central Criminal Court with a jurisdiction comprising all major crimes committed in London and the Home Counties — counties adjacent to London and included in its metropolitan area — as well as indictments for murder, piracy and felonies committed on the high seas.

Its unofficial name of Old Bailey is, in fact, the name of the narrow street in the City of London where the courthouse stands. Both the City, now London's financial and trade center, and the street date back to the Roman occupation of England. What became Bailey Street was the Ballium, or areaway, between the wall of Londinium — the City of London — and the parapets outside the wall.

The present courtrooms differ entirely from the American model. The accused man does not sit at a table with his lawyers; except when he is giving evidence in the witness box, he remains isolated in the dock, a large wooden enclosure in the center of the court.

The jury sits along one wall of the court; counsel, robed and bewigged, face it on the opposite side. In the middle — the well of the court — officials sit around a large oak table on which are piled the exhibits in the case. Facing the prisoner and high up on the dais-like bench sits the judge, in robes of red trimmed with white ermine.

On the wall behind him, in Court 1, is the famous sixteenth-century Sword of Justice. Only once in modern times has this sword been used — when King Edward dubbed a newly knighted lawyer at the ceremonial opening.

American courts do not usually bother with ceremonial relics like swords. Yet both English and American lawyers agree that the English court, despite its stiffer, more formal methods, deals with a case more quickly than its American counterpart.

The reason is twofold. First, English rules of evidence are tighter so that much less testimony is admissible than in an American court. And second, the judge at the Old Bailey — and in all other English courts — possesses considerably greater power and authority than his American brother.

As a former United States Ambassador to Great Britain once said: "In America we say that the counsel try the case and the judge hears and decides; but in England the judge tries the case and the counsel hear and obey."

It is only seven years since Britain's last big murder sensation provided the Old Bailey with one of the most dramatic incidents in its history.

The date: Jan. 13, 1950. In Court 1, Timothy John Evans has just been found guilty of murdering his wife Beryl at their home in Notting Hill Gate, London. From the dock Evans has shouted that the real murderer was his landlord, John Reginald Christie. Now, Christie stands on the steps outside the Old Bailey weeping with relief after the three-day trial. His wife stands beside him. Suddenly, Evans' mother pushes her way through the people. "Murderer! Murderer!" she cries. "Don't you dare call my husband a murderer," shouts back Mrs. Christie. "He is a good man!" Christie puts his arm around her and kisses her.

Courtsey—New York Times Magazine

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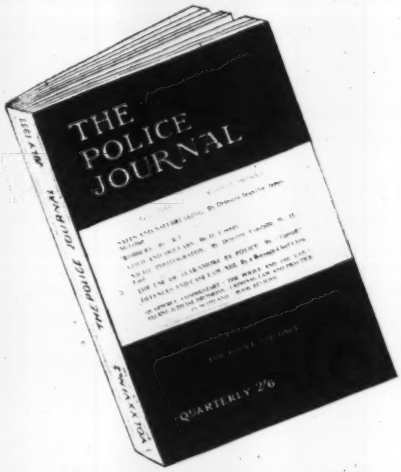

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Two years later he kills her and adds her corpse to the five other bodies mouldering in Rillington Place – victims of crimes for which he ultimately pays the penalty.

So much for the *new* Old Bailey; what of the old court that was torn down to make way for the new building?

It was dirty, squalid, evil-smelling. Enlightened reformers called it a disgrace and a blight on the English legal system. But not only the building was a disgrace. The standard of justice itself was abysmally low. Judges, often uncouth and hopelessly partial, seemed to know only two sentences – hanging or banishment to penal colonies. Mercy was absent from their deliberations. Lawyers, in the main, were ranting tub-thumpers.

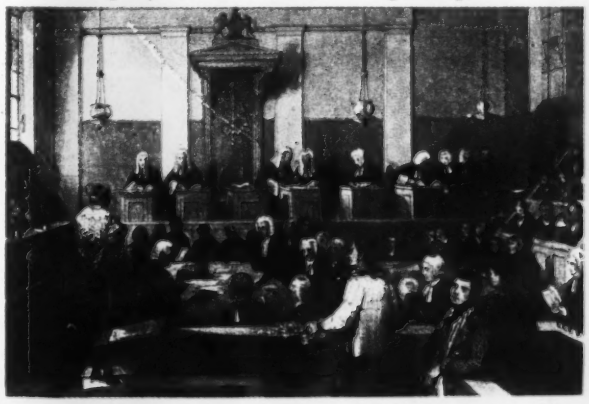
The peak of this period of judicial murder was reached in 1772 when Mary Jones, young wife of a man who had been seized and press-ganged into Naval service, was hanged for stealing bread to feed herself and her two infant children. Her younger child had to be dragged from her breast as she mounted the scaffold.

As late as 1833 a 9-year-old boy was sentenced to death for stealing twopennyworth of paint.

But now all that remains of these harsh times are quaint customs and picturesque ceremonies: the eighteenth-century garb of judge and counsel, the courtly bows they exchange at the opening and close of the day's session, the "Oh yay, oh yay!" of the usher as he enjoins the court to silence before the death sentence is pronounced, the black cap that the judge then dons.

And, perhaps most pleasing of all, the practice that Old Bailey judges have, alone in the world, of entering court bearing nosegays of flowers. Throughout the summer, the judges carry these nosegays and the docks are strewn with sweet-smelling herbs. Both are mementos of an outbreak of jail fever in 1750, when something was needed to quell the stench that permeated into the courtrooms from the overcrowded cells below.

The judges' nosegay typifies the story of the Old Bailey, which is, in itself, a facet of the story of Western civilization: the growth of mercy and justice and human dignity from bitter, cruel beginnings. ★★★



OLD OLD BAILEY – This print of about 1840 shows the predecessor to the present Old Bailey, which is fifty years old.

Principles of Effective Leadership

By Jack Edward Rytten

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is a private investigator and a frequent contributor to the journals, including* THE MILITARY POLICE JOURNAL, IDENTIFICATION NEWS, THE MICHIGAN POLICE JOURNAL *and* THE POLICE CHIEF. *He has served as a special consultant in electronics to a number of Police Departments. He is a member of the Military Police Association, International Association for Identification, Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association and the Baltimore chapter of the Better Business Bureau. He serves as an investigative consultant to industrial and other establishments in the Middle Atlantic States.*

He writes here on MORALE, *an all-important police problem. In a competitive examination for the position of Chief of Police in a Western City, there was one question on the written phase of the examination, and only one—"Explain how you would proceed to develop good morale in a police organization?"*

THE BASIS OF GOOD LEADERSHIP

THE key role of the Supervisory officer, to whom this article is directed, is to translate the general principles of good relations into specific action that fits the situation in his Department and on his job. We know from experience that there is no standard technique or formula for dealing with people. Every person and every situation has some peculiar aspects of its own. Effective leadership operates with reference to these differences. Every successful leadership move is, in a sense, a specially designed strategy. The good Line Commander or Police Chief is one who is skillful in adapting principles to situations.

The competence of Police executives to deal with the patrolman on the job is probably better than it has ever been in the past. However, there is some evidence of a lack of assurance which a strong Chief or Commanding Officer needs. This is probably due in part to an uncertainty as to how a decision they might make on their own will stand up under review. The right action is often the *prompt* action and requires judgment and initiative by the person who sees the facts first hand.

Not much of the assurance that Police executives need in dealing with their men can be gotten by giving them standard methods to be applied on a routine basis. The only sound ground for the assurance that will permit and encourage decisive action when necessary is a firm basis of principles fully understood by all Commanding Officers.

What are the principles of good human relations? For the most part they are the lessons of experience—some carried over from the past and some learned currently on the job. To a lesser (but still very important) extent, they are the most recent experimental findings of systematic investigation. While the results of investigating have contributed a great many new facts to the fund of useful knowledge, a very important value is to provide a basis of organization for our general experience and some standards for separating the wheat from the chaff. Sound growth of leadership ability requires that the supervisory officer be flexible and adaptable to meet emergencies and the great variety of situations with which he must deal. ..*This cannot be learned from rules.* Really efficient learning of good leadership skills and the development of greater insight and perspective come only through the determined effort to apply clearly formulated principles to actual conditions on the job, and in the precinct. What I mean here by principles are guides for action, not abstract theories. And these principles have meaning only to the extent that they are tested in experience.

THE HUMAN RELATIONS PROBLEM

Line Command personnel who have studied such programs have had a good deal to say about their human relations problems and about the difficulties they foresee in meeting the objectives I have outlined. From the problems and cases they have brought in for confidential discussion, the following is a summary of what might be said to represent the human relations problems as Police supervisors see it.

"The Police service is a good career and it has good people in it—as good as any other career jobs and better than most. With the kind of problems we have and all the responsibilities, and the kind of good men we have in it, I have some problems and some concerns that I do not think I ought to have—not to the degree that I have them. I feel that as a seasoned member of a Police Department I ought to be able to do more about these things and that help in meeting them ought to be more readily available.

"To be specific: there are too many expressions of lack of interest in the job. I don't understand the lack of initiative in some of my officers. I find it difficult to understand why some of my men avoid responsibility. I am puzzled now and then by the lack of respect for supervision and for Departmental policies and

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practices. Instructions are too frequently misinterpreted when they seem perfectly clear. I find it difficult to get some men to carry a full work load. There are times when discipline seems more difficult to maintain than it should be and cooperation is not as evident as we would like to have it."

Probably no one of these commanding officers would state his views just this way, but this does represent what may be said to be the human relations problem they have in common as evidenced by the problems and cases they have discussed with me over the years. If they could develop among their men greater cooperation and application to the job, the job would be better, it would be a better Department to work for and the men in it would get greater satisfaction from their work. Everybody's interests would be furthered if this greater cooperation and application to the job were forthcoming. The problem of the Line Commander or Chief is, what can *he* do to help bring this about?

Probably the first step in answering this question is for him to take a look at what he has to work with. He finds that there are many conditions affecting the job that are not under his control. In a large police department a great many policies and practices must be developed for the Department as a whole. The commanding officer recommends and suggests and occasionally he may participate in the Chief's or Police Commissioner's councils that develop these policies and practices. But in appraising his own job he begins with a large area of established conditions that limit his freedom of action.

What is left for the Lieutenant, the Captain or Inspector after he has taken account of the conditions of his job over which he has no control? He has a good deal of discretion in dealing with the men under his command. He is largely responsible for their continued training. He has considerable control over the assignment of their work. He has in most cases, discretion to discipline his men—and what he does not have solely on his own authority he can usually get when he needs it in a specific instance. He shares perhaps, along with his Police Chief or Board of Police Commissioners, in determining who shall be promoted from within the Department. So he has much at his command to help him discharge his responsibilities.

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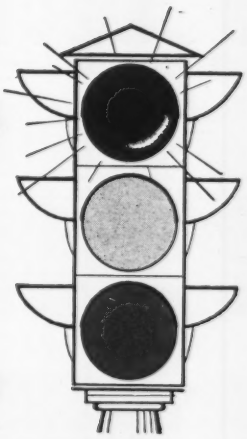

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FORMAL AUTHORITY PLUS POSITIVE LEADERSHIP

Line Commanders who have these problems—and the authority to meet them would say, however, that this is not enough. This is the *formal* authority that goes with the job. In so far as people will do things to avoid disciplinary action and in so far as the incentive of possible advancement is operating, the supervising officer is fairly well

equipped; and by skillful use of these means he can go a long way toward getting a good job done. But to do a *better* job and to maintain his leadership, the supervisor or Line Commander needs more than formal authority.

There is an important part of leadership that is outside the area of formal authority. It is partly *how* the leader uses his authority, but mostly it is what he does positively to build up these qualities in the men under his command so that they will want—for their own satisfaction—to apply themselves and cooperate. This positive leadership has the objective of *building up the will to do a good job inside the man*; for only if he *wants* to do a good job because of his own personal inner urges will he really get satisfaction from doing it. The desire to apply oneself to the job, the disposition to cooperate for the good of the group and the Department—these added forces that make a better job out of a good job—are things that come from inside the man.

They are a result of such things as pride in Police work, confidence in their leadership, sense of responsibility, faith in the objectives of the Department, the feeling of belonging to the group. These can be developed and enlarged by the right kind of leadership.

TWO APPROACHES TO LEADERSHIP

Like all activities that touch the blood stream of Police work, a morale program is involved in an area where pressures of circumstance are operating. The Line Commanders who have discussed this with me feel that one of these pressures is that there has been a very fundamental shift in the attitude toward work by a large segment of the population. The cause is probably fairly complex and difficult to trace through. But the effect is sharp and unmistakable and is a major concern to most supervising officers and Chiefs.

The men that apply for work in a Department today are much the same kind of men we have always had. If anything, they are better educated than ever before. But the Sergeant or the Lieutenant in the field has some feeling that they do not accept direction as willingly as they once did. One does not have to look far to find some basis for this view. Generally, in all aspects of life, more and more emphasis is being placed on the individual—his needs, his desires, his satisfactions. The home and the school may both be accelerating this trend by emphasizing the individuality of each child, by appealing to his interests and wants and by substituting tolerance and freedom for strict discipline and close direction. There are excesses that inevitably result from this indoctrination.

The effect of this trend may have been accentuated by recent developments and there may be some moderation with the passage of time. But, in the main, this trend is in line with what several modern Police executives are advocating—less leadership by domination and more appeal to the inner desires of the men under their command.

Reliance on formal authority, the historical approach to leadership, is no less useful than it once was. Any loss of leadership to a person who is responsible for other people presents a problem—one that must be faced and met if the necessary leadership is to be maintained. Among the courses open to a supervising officer who finds his formal authority inadequate are two major alternatives.

First, there is the effort to assert his authority more forcefully or, possibly, to modify the manner of using authority so as to make it more palatable. Persuasion may be employed more often and orders may be given in a more considerate manner.

The second alternative is the more positive approach to build up in the men a greater sense of personal responsibility and will to work for the objectives of the immediate assignment and the Department as a whole. Experience tells us that the key to this is a wider sharing of the opportunities which Line Commanders have to bring patrolmen and Sergeants "in" on the job, to let them know that the leadership in the Department understands and values them as individuals, to give them—in so far as the work we have to do will provide it—the chance to feel that there is something in the assignment *that is theirs*.

This second alternative is a firm and not a soft approach to leadership. There is little evidence that people have anything but the highest respect for the intelligent firm leader with high standards for the job to be done. There is ample evidence that intelligent firmness is not toughness. Rather it is the full acceptance of the three-fold obligation of supervisory officers; to the public, to the men in the Department, and to the Chief. Intelligent firmness is coupled with the disposition to deal with personnel so as to get their best effort—both for the immediate and for the long run.

THE PLAN OF THIS HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAM

A program should be designed to help Chiefs, Inspectors and Captains develop positive leadership by improving their skill in building up *inside the person* the urge to do a good job. This is the one sustaining idea that unites the outline of principles that have been considered here.

The several sections of this article might be divided into two main areas. First, a consideration of what we know about people, what they are and why they behave as they do. This must be considered in order to trace from cause to result in working with Policemen, what are the common wants and desires that Policemen have, and what happens when these are blocked. We do not know as much as we would

like to know about human nature. What we do know is that these factors are pertinent to situations on the job.

The second main area should be concerned largely with principles upon which sound human relations leadership may be built. It covers such topics as: strengthening the urge to do a good job, group organization, attitude development, getting and giving information, and approaches to leadership.

This article is not offered as a training course. Rather it is a discussion of human relations principles with major emphasis upon what people have learned in the application of those principles in their day-to-day experiences.

This is by no means a program that will answer the human relations problem. A large Police Department that depends for its successful operation upon maintaining an organization of men to give an essential service will always need to be devoting considerable creative energy to finding better ways to get a good job done and to give satisfaction to the men in its employ. Neither is this article all that we are or should be concerned with now. It is simply one channel to give some practical help, currently, to supervisory officers. In a career service that, in its operating aspects, is primarily a personnel business, all line officers and Chiefs are concerned to a great extent with good human relations and the full contribution of every one of them is required to do the best possible job. ★★★

"Code 317"

Screeching brakes are heard and the agonized shriek of tortured rubber ends with a sickening crash.

Splintered glass tinkles to the pavement and it is momentarily quiet; then sounds of shocked witnesses mingle with moans of the injured.

"Code 317" is on the air!

This dramatic re-enactment of a typical traffic accident involving personal injury has more than once sent curious citizens scurrying streetward, according to Lieutenant Paul N. Dixon, Miami Police supervisor of safety education.

"The opening of our TV series aimed at making Miami a safer city in which to drive is that realistic," he said.

"Code 317," one of the three Police Department programs currently on local TV, is a half-hour program seen on Miami educational television's Channel 2, at 8:30 p.m. each Wednesday evening.

Using the Police Department's terse transmission signal "Emergency Accident with Probable Injuries" as the code 317 title, and written and directed by Richard Cargill, safety education officer, the program generates considerable interest.

The many letters, phone calls and even telegrams resulted in quickly signing a sponsor, the Greater Miami Insurance Board.

The award-winning show's format includes graphic photographs and films taken at the scene, with a special guest speaker each week to discuss one particular accident phase.

Recent guests have included personnel from the Miami engineering department, rescue squad and Dade County courts. Future programs will have a detective from the citys' accident investigation bureau and personnel from the police motor squad, motorcycle detail and harbor patrol.

A discussion of events leading up to the accident, together with a description of the infractions of traffic rules and regulations causing the accident, serves to fix responsibilities and enable the viewer to draw a conclusion as to how the accident could have been avoided.

In a 15-minute TV program entitled "Tip-Off," seen Tuesday mornings at 11:15 a.m. on Channel 10, two Miami detectives, Jim Reese and Jim Minix, discuss recent crimes in the area and offer suggestions as to how they might have been prevented.

This program quickly attracted recognition for its merit and a national TV film unit based on California has scheduled it for taping in the near future.

This show, based upon local headlines, consists of talks regarding types of crime currently in the news.

Created to aid in recognizing careless habits which present tempting targets to the casual or amateur as well as the professional criminal, the show suggests possible methods of eliminating these practices.

Methods used by the criminal are described and, in cases that have not been solved as yet, information is solicited from the viewer. Several crimes have been more speedily solved with such citizen assistance.

Practices such as leaving the front door unlocked when out in the yard hanging clothes, talking to neighbors or merely sun-bathing were pointed out as being invitations to the casual or sneak-thief type of burglar.

Some thieves, it was noted on one programs, are brazen enough to ring the doorbell to see if there is anyone home. If someone answers, they merely ask for a mythical "Jones," and continue on until they are more successful.

Third of the Miami Police Department's current TV programs is one on general traffic safety, at 8:15 each Friday morning on Cliff Ferre's Good Morning Show, Channel 10.

Officer Kenneth Dixon is usually the narrator, and this ten-minute program outlines prevailing traffic conditions, construction and other hazardous areas to be avoided if possible.

There usually are brief explanations of traffic rules and regulations, reminders about safe driving practices and, in the event of games or parades that evening, suggested routes to avoid traffic congestion.

"Sergeant Kenneth L. Parker, statistical analyst provides all the figures for our programs," stated Lieutenant Davis explaining that "ours is the largest safety group of its kind in the South and we have received several awards from the National Safety Council in the last few years."

"Right now, following up the success of 'Code 317', we are working on another TV show having night traffic court as its locale. We already have a pilot film made, and are looking for a sponsor," Lieutenant Dixon said.

"We think this show will have greater impact than present courtroom shows emanating from network TV because they are re-enactments, whereas our proposed show will be filmed live in court, edited and played back the following evening," he added.

Mock Trial Highlights Camera Use in Courts

By Harris B. Tuttle

THE possible use of newspaper and television cameras in court rooms is one of the questions which is often debated in judicial and photographic circles. The use of cameras is controlled by "Canon 35," a by-law of the American Bar Association.

Recently the New England Police Photographer's Association saw a mock trial during their annual meeting conducted by Massachusetts District Judge Louis W. Farley which illustrated use of this by-law. The mock trial was conducted for the purpose of determining the relevancy of color pictures shown during the Peter Makarewicz trial back in 1954.

At the outset of the mock trial, photographer Edward C. Donovan of the Boston Police Department covering the unrehearsed re-enactment of the trial was "arrested" and "sentenced", by Judge Farley, to five days in jail for taking pictures of the proceedings during the mock trial. While the "sentencing" of Donovan was in progress, the official photographer of the convention, Lyman W. Fisher of the Christian Science Monitor, was also covering the trial and started snapping flash pictures of Judge Farley "sentencing" photographer Donovan. Judge Farley prepared to "sentence" photographer Fisher also for upsetting the decorum of the court, and Fisher hastily explained his non-acting status and told the judge that he was just trying to get a good profile of him on the bench. Judge Farley asked, "Which side of my face did you photograph?" The photographer said, "Your best side, of course, your honor," and this so pleased Judge Farley that he suspended sentence.

In commenting on this side-light of the mock trial, Judge Farley said that he hoped there would be a lot of progress made by a special committee of the American Bar Association which is currently cooperating with eight national organizations representing press, radio and television in studying the feasibility of introducing photographic-broadcasting equipment in courtrooms.

Judge Farley is particularly interested in photography in courtrooms because he is a camera enthusiast in his own right. In each of his courtrooms he has a magnetized display board on which miniature cars, busses, stop signs and traffic lights can be arranged to simulate scenes in accident cases.

At the end of a session he photographs the arrangement on the board and later enters the print in his notebook for future reference.

But when it comes to actually permitting photographs to be taken in court, he says, "I am on the fence a little with that."

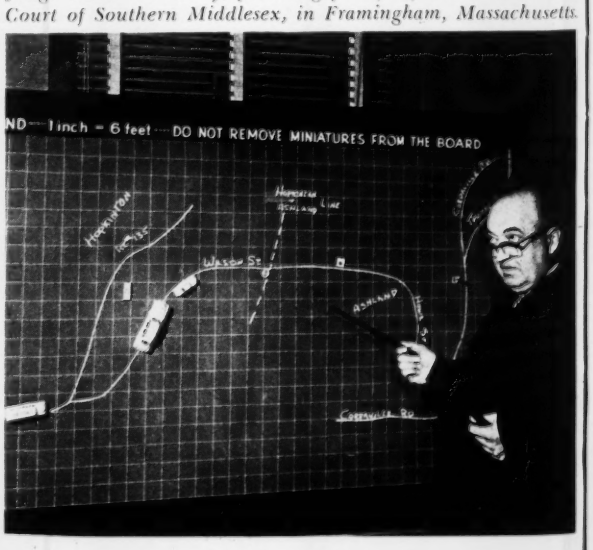
"Knowing photography and recording as I do," he says, "I know it would be possible to record both the auditory and visual scenes in the courtroom without offending the dignity of the court."

"If the defendant," he says, "has no objection to being either recorded or appearing on film, I see no offense in recording the trial provided, of course, always that the decorum of the court is not upset."

But for Judge Farley, the sticking point is this: "Is it fair to the defendant to be shown on film or television or to be heard on radio before he has been proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt?"

The mere fact that an individual has been arrested or indicted or arraigned before a court, says Judge Farley, is no evidence whatsoever of his guilt. These are merely the orderly steps society takes to bring an individual before the bar of justice.

Judge Louis W. Farley, presiding justice of the First District Court of Southern Middlesex, in Framingham, Massachusetts.



Address: Harris B. Tuttle, Consultant on Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester 4, New York.

The Police and the Social Sciences

By Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Following are the remarks of Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy at recent ceremonies awarding certificates to forty command officers in the New York City Police Department who completed a special course on* THE POLICE AND THE EXECUTIVE. *What he has to say carries a special significance in terms of the increasing social responsibilities of the police.*

IT is a pleasure to greet on this occasion so many top field commanders from Brooklyn, one of our most important and one of our busiest boroughs. The City of New York can take pride in your voluntary attendance on your off-duty time at this course designed to increase your understanding of the social groups in your community and the individuals who comprise them. You have demonstrated your awareness that command problems must be seen in the terms of human relationships.

It is good that you have given this indication for it is all too commonly believed that command in a police organization is concerned only with procedures and laws and not with the groups and individuals who make up the community or who must carry out the police task in the community. Effective command is vital to the accomplishment of our complex function in modern society, but one cannot command effectively without the social and personal awareness that comes from continued study and interpreted experience.

We are grateful for the assistance of The National Conference of Christians and Jews in providing the professional skills of Mr. Stanley Applegate, your discussion leader, over these past months. This is another instance of the positive interest of the conference in police-community problems. With such help, I feel that we have taken another giant step toward closing the gap between our performance and that ultimate in service that our community deserves.

I have been told that you men have participated actively and intelligently in this educational experience. That's excellent. It demonstrates a lot more than mere good intentions on your part. The matters which you have discussed strike deep to our innermost convictions and it is not easy to bring these cherished, long-held opinions out into the field of discussion.

It's a lot easier to be complacent and smug. Police command in this exploding age does not offer the luxury of complacency and smugness. Our rules and procedures and our laws only give the base for action. Command today calls for broad and constantly growing wisdom; wisdom which comes from hard, directed mental effort.

In recent times we have grown accustomed to considering the importance of understanding our community and recognizing that police problems are human problems. In the broadest sense, your efforts during these past few months have been devoted primarily to increasing your ability in this social understanding. Certainly you will be better equipped to deal with the residents of your community because you will understand more about them and understanding facilitates our relationships with others. Over and above this ability to deal with people should come a heightened understanding of the special problems of particular groups in our society.

A large part of what we can do for the members of these important groups is to recognize our own limitations in the field. We are not a social case work agency. However, we can do a great deal by doing our work in the best possible manner so that any unnecessary damage or slight is not occasioned.

Over and above our defined tasks, our major problem is to explain our limitations of action to the interested members of the community so that the responsibilities for inadequacies of social treatment which are beyond our defined role can be properly allocated.

It is my earnest hope that, in discharging your command responsibilities, you will recognize the full implications of the social science doctrines you have studied. Command in a semi-military organization presents unusual problems, for we must recognize and develop the personal potential of the 24,000 men and women in our ranks. At the same time, we must maintain the sharply defined adherence to executive policy which alone can prevent a police department from turning into a debating society. This is a fine and difficult line but it must be drawn.

Success can only come from adding the dimension of positive personnel understanding to the dimension of community needs and the dimension of formalized departmental practices and procedures. Your studies in the course, "The Police Executive In The Community," have undoubtedly contributed to your three dimensional command vision. I should like to congratulate you who have worked so well in an educational effort which must have positive implications for yourselves, your men and your community. ★★★

Address: Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, New York City Police Department, New York City.

Police Personnel Testing Experience of The New York City Police Department

By Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Inspector Gallati is presently assigned as Commanding Officer of the New York City Police Academy and in addition, is Assistant Dean for Police Studies at the City College of New York. He was appointed to the Police Department on June 5, 1940 and was formerly assigned to Confidential Security Investigations in conjunction with the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He received the B.S., and LL.B. degrees from Fordham College, the LL.M. degree from St. John's University Graduate Law School and the degree of Doctorate of Jurisprudence, Summa Cum Laude, from Brooklyn School. He has been admitted to practice by the State of New York, the Federal Bar of the Southern District of New York, the U. S. Supreme Court and before the General Courts Martial of the Armed Forces. He is a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve and a member of many professional associations, including the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police and the American Society for Public Administration. He was elected President of the Academy of Police Scientists and Administrators and is a member of the Committee on Education and Training of the IACP.*

In this first of a series of two articles by Inspector Gallati, he brings into sharp focus the importance of valid testing procedures in the police screening process.

THE use of testing procedures for government employees, including various forms of psychological testing, is by no means a startling new development. (The Han Dynasty in China employed intelligence tests in the selection of government employees as long ago as 165 B.C.) Nor is the use of such testing procedures limited in application, for it is currently being employed in such diverse fields as the selection of airline hostesses, the elimination of those who are unlikely to adjust to religious vocations and, of course, it is used extensively in the Armed Forces. (The United States Army has calculated that it costs $75,000 to get rid of a neurotic soldier once he is inducted.)

In order to assist in the evaluation and screening of recruits, four years ago the New York City Police Academy began experimenting with psychological testing. At first, we were concerned almost exclusively with the administration of intelligence tests. The interpretation of these tests assisted the department in evaluating civil service entrance examinations and contributed to the gradual adoption, by the Civil Service Commission, of intelligence-type entrance examinations. As a predictor of success in the academic work of the recruits, it enabled the Police Academy to give assistance and special attention to those who might otherwise have had academic difficulties. Today, the original concept has been broadened. Additional tests are being experimented with by the personnel technicians of the Police Academy and test results are being given extensive consideration in the assignment of personnel. However, current findings still emphasize the need for additional research and validation studies.

Fortunately, we have recently observed some progress toward a body of specialized knowledge concerning the psychological testing of police officers. An article appeared in the *Public Personnel Review*, written by Thomas W. Oglesby, a personnel technician on the staff of the Department of Personnel, City of Pasadena, California. The title of this article is, "Use of Emotional Screening in the Selection of Police Applicants." It describes the results of a survey of the use of psychiatric or psychological testing of police applicants in the United States. Another article describing the preventive psychiatry program of the Los Angeles Police Department appeared in POLICE. This article, by Dr. James H. Chief George A. Otlewis of the Chicago Park District Police penned a very excellent description of his testing project which began in May of 1957. The title of Chief Otlewis' article is, Selecting Our Main Tools—Psychological Evaluation, which appeared in *The Police Chief*. I would also like to call to your attention the March, 1958 issue of the *International Criminal Police Review*, in which the Editor-in-Chief, Marcel Sicot, stresses the need for psychological testing of police personnel.

It would appear that we may anticipate a great deal of responsible literature to emanate from the various jurisdictions which have instituted such programs. We would be well advised to follow closely the authoritative thinking relative to this subject coming either from police or civil service sources.

An interesting facet to be considered concerning this subject is the fact that the New York Civil Liberties

Address: Inspector Robert R. J. Gallati, Commanding Officer, New York City Police Academy, 7 Hubert Street, New York 13, New York.

Union has indicated great interest in this field and has recommended "psychiatric/psychological personality testing to determine the fitness of candidates for positions on the police force or persons holding such positions."

Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy is following closely recent developments in this field. The new York City Police Department anticipates that the Police Academy will be able to make some significant recommendations as a result of current studies. We are particularly concerned with the administrative application of psychological testing in the total area of personnel management and its impact upon the basic civil service structure.

It is submitted that there are two phases involved in the selection process. The initial phase is concerned with the basic question of accepting an applicant as a permanent employee of a police department. The second phase, perhaps no less important in terms of efficient operations, is the discernment required in personnel assignments within the organization itself. It is my purpose to consider psychological testing in the broad sense as it relates to both phases of the selection process. Psychological testing, in accordance with this concept, begins at the time that the applicant makes his first contact with the selection process.

Usually, the first step in the screening of applicants for a career in law enforcement is the so-called "mental examination." This provides the civil service commission, or the police department as the case may be, with the opportunity of attempting to eliminate from further consideration those who fail to indicate required basic intelligence. Where the police department itself administers this examination, it has been found that a variety of test devices are employed. However, civil service examinations are generally of an objective type which require a very simplified answer to specific questions.

As Dr. James H. Rankin has indicated in the Los Angeles study, the time element from initial filing to completing the gauntlet of examinations is frequently long. The normal frustrations of civil service procedures all combine to discourage the overt neurotic or psychotic. Thus, although excessive delay is not to be recommended, the time element involved in the physical and medical examination process may be deemed to serve a psychological purpose.

Following this, character investigation is conducted, and it is in itself a type of psychological test. In this kind of inventory, the candidate describes himself by supplying factual information about his personal history. An important distinction must be made between this and the usual type of personality test which asks the candidate for opinions about himself. In the latter inventory, he may or may not have an accurate idea of what answer is correct for him and it is difficult to verify the truthfulness of any response. In contrast, the biographical inventory blank asks the candidate for information that can be verified.

The oral interview by superior officers of the police department has many psychological implications. The candidate is not unlikely, under the stress of such an interview, to reveal otherwise undetected weaknesses. While it is difficult to delineate the attributes which will determine whether or not a particular individual will prove to be a satisfactory policeman, there seems to exist among experienced police officers an intuitive ability for such prediction. The New York City experience tends to verify this, for applicants concerning whom some doubt existed and who were accepted after having been brought before our three-member hearing boards, which consist of a Deputy Commissioner, an Inspector and a Lieutenant, appear to incur proportionately fewer serious delinquencies than candidates whose backgrounds were more auspicious and were, therefore, not exposed to such a test.

The stress situations encountered during the Police Academy training period and subsequent probationary experience in the field have profound psychological implications. This is particularly true where there is a conscientious effort at continuous evaluation. Our Police Academy has instituted a special reporting procedure which apprises field commanding officers of the various aspects of the recruit's personality. The field commander, in turn, must report in detail concerning his observations of the conduct, attitudes, interests, performance and personality traits of the probationary patrolman prior to permanent appointment. The results of this reporting procedure are weighed carefully and many insights of predictive value are thereby obtained. Since this record becomes an integral part of the officer's personnel jacket, the reports affect not only retention in the service but also future assignments.

It is noted, therefore, that there exists within the framework of the usual selection procedure, a number of devices which are or may be used as psychological tools. To the degree that we have failed to employ these resources effectively, I believe we should re-evaluate our employment of them. To the extent that there may be other measures, short of formalized psychologic or psychiatric screening, we should attempt their incorporation. In any event, we would be well advised to examine our usual selection procedure in order to ascertain the proper scope and applicability of additional psychological testing. However, since law enforcement has so great a need for personnel with mental and emotional stability and basic intelligence and aptitudes, it would be foolhardy to assert that the usual procedures leave nothing to be desired. Effective though these measures are in most instances, additional prospects for improving the screening process deserve earnest consideration.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of two articles on the important subject of police personnel testing procedures will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

Doctor William Dienstein, Editor

Annita T. Field: FINGERPRINT HANDBOOK, pp. 177, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois. 1959, Price $5.75.

This is the most recent book on the subject of fingerprints and their classification. It is written in glossary style, as opposed to narrative style of most other books in this subject field. In fact, this latest work can be referred to as a "ready reckoner" in fingerprint classification.

The author has included chapters on the historical background of classification, fingerprint formation, and equipment used in fingerprinting. These are quite brief accounts actually, but nevertheless adequate for the purposes of a handbook.

The section dealing with components of fingerprint patterns does an excellent job of describing type lines and delta and core formations. The author sets forth the rules of the items pertinent to classification in a definite and concise style, well spelled out in proper sequence, not generally found in books on this subject.

The chapter dealing with classifying a set of fingerprints takes the reader through each step of the classification procedure in such a manner that the procedure of classification appears relatively simple, when the rules are known. This chapter alone will be of great assistance to students learning fingerprint classification.

The last chapter deals with single hand classification and filing and is the most extensively treated subject matter in the book. A rather detailed account of the classification and filing of amputations is also offered in this particular chapter.

The author chose to leave the various sequence tables of the primary, secondary, subsecondary and other tables to the appendix. This makes for easier reading, as well as providing a readily available reference for user of the book.

The illustrations in the book seem adequate for reader understanding and are well done, however, they lack explanation or reference in the text materials. This is unfortunate, since reference to an illustration would certainly add clarity, especially to students in the field of fingerprint classification.

This book will be as asset to all who classify as a reference work, and as a textbook for beginning students in this subject area.

Dean N. Ray
Assistant Professor
Fresno State College
Department of Criminology

Frances Banks, TEACH THEM TO LIVE, A Study of Education in English Prisons, pp. 287, International Universities Press, New York, 1958, Price $5.00.

This very fine report is based upon Miss Banks' work at Maidstone prison, upon her visits to other English prisons, and upon her scholarly familiarity with the professional literature. Written in a style which would rank high as literature, this book has a sensitive and compassionate vein of good will and good humor; it is warm, human, and often amusing. A well-documented report, objective in its critical appraisal, it reviews the past, describes present conditions, and offers constructive and feasible suggestions as to the future of prison education.

Prison education includes (a) group therapy (or counseling), (b) recreative and cultural topics, and (c) vocational and industrial training in preparation for earning a decent livelihood upon release. This compact yet encyclopoedic volume describes courses on pig farming and coal mining; art, music, and violin-making; child-care and illiteracy—with special sections on library facilities, correspondence courses, and women's prisons.

Miss Banks sees offenders neither as pariahs to be scorned nor as victims to be pitied, but as people to be helped towards personal growth. "A man is neither dog nor hero, however he may have hit the headlines; his griefs must be respected, his self-pit called off, his bitterness antidoted." "It is a matter of whether this perennial self-centered interest of the emotionally fixated should be allowed to drain into its own festering swamps, or whether there is not some practicable way in which it can be channelled, directed, and made into a curative and valuable life-force."

She describes prison education as "an unbroken record of trust answering trust, of human response to human approach," and quotes Oscar Wilde: "I could be patient, for patience is a virtue. It is not patience, it is apathy you want here, and apathy is a vice." Even minimum education is an answer to apathy and boredom; men begin a class to avoid the lonely monotony of a cell, then continue a project for its own interest. At its best, education contributes to the men's understanding "something about human instincts and the need for their management," "exploding many pockets of resentment and bitterness." Psychotherapy can free energy, and a broad educational program can direct these energies.

At present, inmates who respect only those who labor receive supervision from officers whose sole task is to watch others perform. Perhaps the core message of this book is a plea that every custodial officer be encouraged to develop a specialty he might share with inmates. A prison guard may open and close doors 39 hours a week, yet spend one hour each week sharing with a group of inmates his interest in model airplanes or Assyrian sculpture; a psychologist like myself might waste his 39 hours poking around with Rorschach and MMPI, then spend one constructive hour each week explaining photography or Spanish grammar, and probably contribute more to inmates' (and his own) rehabilitation in the one hour than in the 39. "If we wait for the psychiatric experts to treat the character defects of prisoners, we shall not get far in a hundred years. If we allow the experts to direct volunteers from among the staff . . . then we may get very far in even one decade."

Albert Eglash, Ph.D.
Asst. Prof. of Psychology
Washington College
Chestertown, Maryland

Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters: NEW HORIZONS IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3rd Edition. Prentice Hall Inc., Publisher, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. 1959.

For the third time a comprehensive survey of criminology including detention, detection, adjudication, correction, and prevention is offered to the American public. In keeping with former editions this book once again deserves the title, *Bible of Criminology*, for its concrete and all encompassing presentation of criminology in America at mid-century.

For those readers interested in the contemporary problems in the field there is much discussion about capital punishment, the role of the New Prison, administration of criminal justice, the county jail today, and criminal responsibility as a legal concept. The writers take definite positions and suggest recommendations. The student of history will find the origins of criminal law and punishment, the use of the court and jury system, changing concepts of punishment and correction and the beginnings of probation, parole and youth authority systems. It is of great help in understanding present theories and practices to be able to systematically note the steps in formation from the beginning to the present.

Also of special interest to the researcher and student of crime and delinquency causation is the section devoted to the various accepted theories of causation both past and present. These theories include constitutional factors, geographical factors, economic factors, modern sociological factors, minority group factors, home and community factors and emotional factors. Finally an earnest attempt is made to discuss and sythesize the current multi-causal approach.

Since both writers are world known social scientists, the book is well documented and all personal opinions are labeled. Though the

reader can dispute the conclusions and opinions of the writers it would be virtually impossible to refute the generaly coherent organization and factual presentation which always characterizes scholarly works like this book. This book should be read by all workers in criminology and social welfare and by every citizen who desires to be informed about a major social problem.

Kent L. Kilburn
Graduate Student Criminology
Fresno State College
California

Walter S. Bowen and Harry Edward Neal. THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE. Chilton Co., Philadelphia, 1960. pp. 205. $4.95.

From Chapter One through Chapter Twenty the reader follows a series of criminal investigations that reveal the jurisdiction and abilities of one of the world's foremost police agencies.

This book fills a gap in criminological literature by describing a federal investigative agency whose activities are little known to the public. It will be of interest to all who enjoy crime stories.

Some cases covered are the World War II story of Germany's counterfeiting of British and United States currency, the break-up of the Mafia at the turn of the century, the role of the Secret Service in the Civil War, the Teapot Dome, the protection of Presidents, and a little known but interesting investigation of peonage in the United States.

The cases depict a skillful and efficient police agency, functioning quietly to protect the integrity of a nation.

William Dienstein

Robert C. Hendrickson: YOUTH IN DANGER. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1956. 300 pp., price $3.95.

Senator Hendrickson and his co-author, Fred J. Cook, have drawn upon the extensive testimony recorded by the United States Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, which the Senator headed, to develop the problem as a multifaceted thing caused by such varied factors as population mobility, economics, environment, and parental and social indifference and neglect. Mass media (movies, television, radio, and magazines) are viewed as affecting only youths predisposed to delinquency.

The authors see solution of the juvenile problem in appropriation of more federal funds to aid local jurisdictions for the improvement of law enforcement and probation facilities and personnel. Their discussion of delinquency detection and prevention is essentially a review of the work of the Gluecks, relating the value of these studies to delinquency control. The final chapters of the book emphasize the need for parents to assume the responsibility for action at the local level, and that any effective program will be basically dependent upon the establishment of the family's primary function in the control and correction of delinquent children.

The title of the book is somewhat ignored in the text, the material of which relates primarily to youth already delinquent rather than those in danger of becoming delinquent. A preventive program for the incipient delinquent (the largest proportion of the juvenile population) is not set forth, emphasis being placed on treatment of those youths who display identifiable delinquent tendencies.

The style of presentation makes the book interesting and easy to read. It is not a text book and was apparently written to appeal to the general public. Law enforcement personnel may find it valuable as suggested reading for interested lay groups or citizens' committees. Although some of the factual material is dated, the underlying message is as pertinent today as at the time the testimony on which the book was based was received. Those engaged in juvenile work should particularly heed the comments on poor communication between youth-serving agencies, which may well be the most important message for law enforcement.

James B. Glavas, Captain
Commander
Juvenile Division
Los Angeles Police Department

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Books Received

William Bixley: THE GUILTY AND THE INNOCENT, My 50 Years at Old Bailey. New York, Philosophical Library, 1957, pp. 176. $6.00.

Loren E. Edwards: SHOPLIFTING AND SHRINKAGE PROTECTION FOR STORES. Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1958, pp. 251, $7.50.

G. I. Giardini: THE PAROLE PROCESS, Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1959, pp. 458, $12.50.

J. S. Hatcher, Frank J. Jury, Jac Weller: FIREARMS INVESTIGATION, IDENTIFICATION AND EVIDENCE, Harrisburg. The Stackpole Company, 1957, pp. 536, $10.00.

Walter D. Ladd: ORGANIZING FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY IN YOUR COMMUNITY, Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1959, pp. 200, $7.75.

Caesar Lombroso and William Ferrero: FEMALE OFFENDER, New York, Philosophical Library, 1958, pp. 313, $4.75. (Reprint)

Raymond G. McCarthy: DRINKING AND INTOXICATION, Glencoe, The Free Press, 1959, pp. 455, $7.50.

NPPA, STANDARDS AND GUIDES FOR THE DETENTION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH, New York, National Probation and Parole Association, 1958, pp. 142, $2.00.

L. Radzinowicz (ed): THE RESULTS OF PROBATION, New York, St. Martin's Press, pp. 112.

Peter Safar, M.D. and Martin C. McMahon: RESUSCITATION OF THE UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM, Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1959, pp. 79, $1.75.

Ben Solomon: THE PROBLEM BOY, New York, Oceana Publications, 1957, pp. 96.

J. E. Schmidt: NARCOTICSS LINGO AND LORE, Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1959, pp. 199, $4.25.

Howard M. Smith: ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1959, pp. 93, $3.75.

John E. Winters: CRIME AND KIDS, Springfield, Charles C Thomas, 1959, pp. 159, $5.25.

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

TWO-WAY RADIO OF POLICE TYPE NOW USED FOR STREET LIGHTING

Radio communication equipment of the type normally used by police departments throughout the United States now is being used to turn street lights on and off along State Street, a Chicago shopping district. A 60-watt transmitter serves as a master signalling device for receivers in the bases of ornamental street light poles lining the street.

From this transmitter, tone codes are transmitted instead of voice messages. These automatically operate the lights at dawn and dusk. The system, manufactured by General Electric Communication Products Department, was turned on in a ceremony highlighted by the pressing of a switch by President Eisenhower in Washington. Simultaneously, the lights went on in Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE LAUNCH TASK FORCE OPERATION

Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy recently announced the formation of the Tactical Patrol Force—a specially selected mobile police unit—which will be assigned specifically to fast and full foot patrol in any area of the city where unusual crime conditions call for added police protection. The Tactical Patrol Force will be assigned only to combat crime; *not* to routine police duties, such as parades or labor disputes.

The Tactical Patrol Force, composed of seventy-five (75) patrolmen-volunteers, will operate on an experimental basis until its effectiveness as a crime fighting unit can be evaluated.

They will be on duty mainly in the evening hours (from 6:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M.) when crime is generally at its peak.

The Tactical Patrol Force will be assigned to the Office of Chief Inspector Thomas A. Nielson and will be under the direct command of Captain William P. McCarthy, formerly an instructor at the Police Academy. It will also be supervised by two lieutenants and seven sergeants and will perform selective patrol in those areas and during those hours when crimes are at their height; bypassing precinct boundaries when necessary. The unit is expected to provide additional foot patrol and street coverage without the necessity of reducing patrol in adjoining areas.

The Tactical Patrol Force was established after considerable study, in order to gain the most effective use of manpower in crime situations. The members of the unit were especially selected and were carefully trained and instructed before they were accepted. All of them are over six foot in height and below thirty years of age and most of them have been assigned to precinct foot patrol for at least a year.

The members of the Tactical Patrol Force were given an intensive training course for a full week in such subjects as civil rights and human relations, the lawful use of force, the need for courtesy in dealing with the public, a review of the major crimes and of the law of arrest and the role of the policeman in a democratic society. All are well trained in "unarmed defense"—judo and jiu jitsu.

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Chief Retires

Allentown, Pa.—Police Chief James L. Christine of Allentown will join the staff of Hess's, nationally known Allentown, Pa., department store, when he retires from the city's police force on January 4.

Christine revealed he will retire after 31 years as a policeman.

The announcement followed the disclosure by Mayor-elect John T. Gross that Walter C. Wickert will become police chief under the incoming administration.

Max Hess, President of the department store, said Christine will be associated at Hess's with another former Allentown, police official, ex-captain of detectives Forrest M. Kramer. Kramer has been with Hess's department store for eight years.

Christine's new assignment, working with Kramer, will be to direct a program designed to expedite store services available to customers.

"We're extremely pleased that Chief Christine is joining us," Hess said. "Because of his qualifications and his wealth of experience, he is well equipped to help us in our public service program."

Commenting on his future affiliation, Christine said: "It's gratifying to know that I will be able to continue serving the public . . . it's been my life."

He had this to say about his successor as police chief: "I wish Walter Wickert all the success in the world and I am confident that the police department will be in capable hands."

Christine said he would probably file application for police pension January 3. Until then, "I'll be on fulltime duty."

"If I can assist the incoming chief or any of the other new officials of the department under the new mayor, I'll be glad to help in any way possible," he said.

He also declared he "enjoyed every minute" of the years he served as a policeman.

The retiring chief expressed thanks to the public and his fellow officers for assistance in keeping the city's crime rate low while he headed the department.

FBI records show that the city's rate of violent crime rate is lowest of any city of its population rating in the nation for the first nine months of 1959.

Christine joined the police department on September 1, 1928. He served under five different mayors in various capacities: cruiser car officer, chauffeur to a mayor, detective platooon captain and chief.

When he joined the force Christine was assigned to the post of chauffeur for the late Malcolm W. Gross, father of Allentown's incoming mayor. Under the next two administrations, of the late Fred E. Lewis and the late George F. Erich, Christine was a cruiser car officer.

Then, under Malcolm Gross' final administration, Christine was a detective. Brighton C. Diefenderfer succeeded Gross and Christine was made a platoon captain. When Donald V. Hock succeeded Diefenderfer as mayor, Christine was made chief.

Under city regulations a policeman must be at least 50 years of age to take pension, and have 20 or more years of service. Christine has the service and he was 57 years old last June 21.

At the same time that Mayor-elect Gross announced that Wickert would be his new police chief, he also disclosed that Gerald M. Monahan would replace Aldo G. Candia as captain of the detective bureau. ★★★

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Purdue University Schedules Second Mercantile Conference

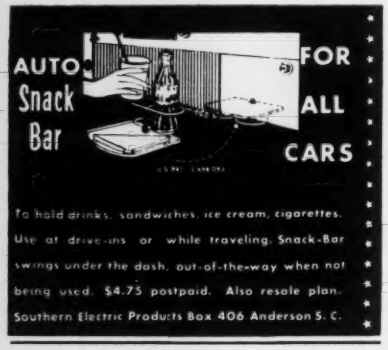
The Public Safety Institute is holding its second MERCANTILE PROTECTION CONFERENCE, May 17-20, 1960 at Purdue University. This is for Mercantile Protection people or those who are held responsible for inventory losses which occur in the larger mercantile establishments. The conference will stress prevention, detection and investigation of those losses.

Subject areas to be covered include the following:

1. *Audit control and inventory loss detection through audit and accounting methods*
2. *Specific methods of detecting and handling shoplifters*
3. *Prevention of Internal Theft by Employees*
4. *Detection of internal theft by employees*
5. *Mail order operation protection*
6. *Drug and food chain protection problems*
7. *Warehousing protection problems*
8. *Trucking and dock operation protection*
9. *Locks, safes and alarm systems*
10. *Personnel management and supervision*
11. *Fire safety and evacuation problems*
12. *Techniques of investigation in mercantile protection*
13. *Interrogation and interviews*
14. *Legal aspects of mercantile protection*

For additional information please contact:

Professor Shelby Gallien
Director
Public Safety Institute
Lafayette, Indiana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Guest Lecturer

About 150,000 Hungarian refugees were processed through Vienna during and immediately following the anti-communist rebellion in Hungary in 1956, according to Dr. Frans Chrudimak, senior police officer from Vienna, Austria.

"One of our most difficult problems was to establish the credentials of each refugee since it was impossible to check their background through official records," he said.

Dr. Chrudimak, who is a guest lecturer at the Michigan State University School of Police Administration and Public Safety, is head of the Aliens Department of the Federal Police Headquarters in Vienna. He will remain on campus for the spring quarter, April through June, 1960.

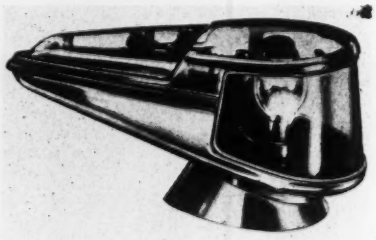
"Most of the Hungarian refugees transiting Vienna were resettled in the west, primarily in the United States, Canada and Australia," according to Dr. Chrudimak. "Only 5,000 to 10,000 still remain in Austria in refugee camps."

Dr. Chrudimak strongly believes that every policeman should know something about international relations. He sees a time in the not-too-distant future when police administrations in the various countries will become uniform, thus immensely easing the administrative burden of police organizations.

He earned a doctor of law degree from the University of Vienna in 1931 and began his police career in 1934. He is the author of two books on police work. He is also a graduate of the University of Trade and Commerce in Vienna.

During his stay in the United States, Dr. Chrudimak hopes to complete a comparative study of Western and Near Eastern police administration systems. He has studied Egyptian, Syrian and African police administrations and methods in addition to European systems.

"We are fortunate in having a man of Dr. Chrudimak's caliber as guest lecturer," said Arthur F. Brandstatter, director of the School of Police Administration at M. S. U. "He is one of the top men in the field of comparative police administrations."



NEW DUAL-COLOR 360° REVOLVING LIGHT

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Long, low and racy, the new STREAMLINER is a high-power revolving light that emits an extremely brilliant flash from a 150 c.p. bulb. It is of rugged construction, with a heavy die-cast, chrome-plated body. The height is only 6 ins., making a perfect safeguard against low doorways or obstructions. The length is a sleek 14 ins.

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MORE INFLATION

Sorry to say it, but further inflation appears in store for American economy. Settlement of steel strike on union terms is said to strengthen union position in railroad and auto industries for wage increases, allowing wage-price spiral to continue. Higher wages in steel industry will mean higher prices in steel and related industries, with increase in cost of living and continued decrease in dollar value.

PRISON CONVICT TO CELL-MATES "I buried $10,000 outside, but by the time I get out, it won't be worth a dime!"

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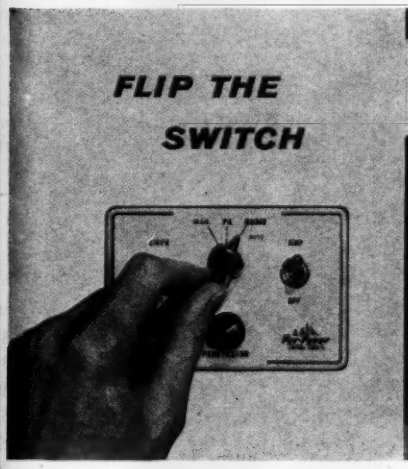

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